The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

DRACE IN PHILADELPHIA.

ODE VIII.—TO NANCY LAKE.

"Lydia, die per omnes," &c.

ng, by all the st ints above,
by those in purg atorial pains,
ne my vow, with eye and love,
ensive young Toby's brains!
ould youth of a no where now be found,
your bar with mugs and bottles crown'd.

ancer now dr e her parade
t least sh ee it to take the air,
ut humid breath the shade
trees in Independence square;
ere is view'd—because, I ween,
ey stopp'd me on that lovely scene.

Nancy La e, with fairy tread,
ressed up so that vernal ground;
ll every n of Jackson's head,
ith New y Lake and gin are found—
ar bust at Jackson's head to be,
y lips raised and a glass to me.

l he may, for sure that face,
form so exquisite, might win
n the throttle to disgrace
patient draughts of beer and gin;
ohesive to kiss there when he can,
a brute—but surely is no man.

n that hates a cheerful glass,
is there worse than any beast;
ren a monkey or an ass,
emotions sociable at least.
y Lake, thy kisses and thy beer,
ol and bitter banishers of care!

asionback Toby used to ride,
on Sunday's hours of gladness came;
never lately has he tried
ride for an equestrian's fame;
ould love severe ambition's course,
ed the progress of the foaming horse.

Nancy now is seen no more
in pair of fashion. Toby Gray,
embers of the car deplore
his former comrade—far away;
does not where he is—but I know well,
ful, enchantress, in thy magic spell.

girl, discard the stupid act,
I take another to your arms;
one is life is quite as hot,
will as much admire your charms;
Nancy, let your future kisses be
ed from Toby and reserv'd for me.

PREFACE TO AN ALBUM.

BY L. WILMER.

ge thy native or whate'er thy name,
ade, forbear to criticise these pages;
wreath these hands attempt to claim,
e the patience of succeeding ages.

with praise that lasts but for a day,
some flowers that blossom but to die;
their evanescent names away,
an memorial shall their place supply.

their humble lays let censure spare,
ask no proud encomium to proclaim
her bosom what beings once they were,
seek no place upon the rolls of fame.

from beauty one approving smile,
some devotions at her shrine to pour—
the sad and sad object of their toil;
Homer, Virgil, Milton wish for more?

TRIBUTE ON THE PIONEERS.

VOLUME II.

ment—the Chieftain now must die,
ment from earth's toils must fly:
mingled in the deadly strife
the blood-stained tomahawk and knife—
of his warriors to the field,
that was conquer'd, now must yield.
ders champion, now has struck the blow
strong, the brave Chingachgook low;
strength, his dark and vacant eye
ances on the distant sky,
pierce the clouds that deck'd the west,
hide here, his future place of rest.
ect hair in studied plaits reposed
away neck, which left exposed
mind and that piercing look,
or command could never brook.
the good divine—the Indian raised
on the holy speaker gazed
look—"John, are your spirit flies
meet your Saviour in the skies,
to you with me and pray,
days while on earth you stay?"
answered not—but turn'd apace
ove'rd, and rais'd his funeral strain.

e, I will come to the land of the just,
ou fears to die;
all consider into dust,
ones of the pale face lie;
I shall fly, above the sky,
white man dare appear—
now I fore, in the woods above,
on the bounding deer;
in the I have laid him low,
and have slain—
religion, was raised for the Chief
by my hand on the plain.
, I will come to the land of the just,
not fears to die;
ou shall repose with the white man's dust,
and there shall fly."

the, Nathan," asked the good divine—
he praise the Saviour of mankind?
ve heard the Gospel truths declared
, and are you now prepared
ends, weary world, to die,
just and sovereign judge on high?"
bended pastor—the lad an seemed
from his vacant eye there gleamed
triumph as he raised his head,
his veneration said:

ar me say, the Mohican turn'd
he when the war-faggot burn'd?
ver rung the victorious song,
ed my arm in the battle's dread throng?
ver entered my wigwam at night,
not a health at the dawning of light?—
was brave—the war path I trod,
tracks left the dark stain of blood;
honored—I sat at the head
forgotten, now rest with the dead;
and scatter'd abroad like the smoke,
traded when Chingachgook spoke."

eak—his gleaming eye was closed,
head leant against an oak reposed,
struggling with the bonds of clay,
eagerness to soar away.
speaks again.—"Hawkeye, attend
I counsel of your dying friend."
—but at a gleam of fire
brow, his feeble voice rose higher,
nations language once again
loud his cheerful farewell strain.

the voice of my fathers I hear,
from their dwelling on high;
my home lies open and clear,
forbids it that sky.

farewell, you shall go to the place
Eagle and fire eater' rest;
meet the brave Delaware race,
on the Great Spirit's breast.

prepare for the warrior's flight,
arrows in order be laid;
first party he'll start in the night,
journey must be delayed."

Here—his feint and quivering breath
told it of the near approach of death;
glazing eye now sunk to rest,
head reclined upon his breast.
ing clouds now quick o'erspread the sky—
now the vivid lightnings fly.
the preacher—but as he spoke a flash
more vivid, glanced—and then a crash
Of thunder roll'd which shook the solid ground,
And echoed through the hills with deaf'ning sound.
The warrior raised—and pointing to the west,
As if to indicate his place of rest—
Then slowly sunk his weary, care-worn head,
Without one groan or sigh his spirit fled. R. E. W.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

THE EVE OF GOOD FRIDAY.

A TALE—BY L. A. WILMER.

PART I.

"In seas of flame my plunging soul is drowned,
While altars blaze—and angels tremble round."

POPE—*Eloisa to Abelard.*

My friend Merrill and myself had determined to spend a week in the city of Washington, as we were both troubled with dyspepsia, blue-devils, and other semi-ideal distempers of the same nature. Not that we supposed the air of this metropolis to be particularly salubrious, or its society extremely attractive, but variety has its allurements, and a change of scenery is always desirable to those who are subject to *ennui*. We arrived in the city—visited the capitol—admired its Corinthian pillars—criticised the paintings in the Rotunda—wondered at the ladies bonnets, (some of which were complete botanical gardens,)—strolled down Pennsylvania avenue—crossed the Tyber (*alias* Goose Creek,) and the novelty of Washington city was nearly exhausted. A visit to the Navy Yard, President's house, patent and post offices, and the "departments" completed the exhaustion, and our patience also was mortally ill of the consumption. The truth is, there is much beauty and grandeur in the city, but a great deal of affected importance, mystery and aristocracy, which we found rather disgusting to our plain notions and republican principles. The second day after our arrival, we went over to Georgetown, which is two miles distant from Washington. Georgetown is as plain an assemblage of houses as ever was dignified with the name of a city, town or borough—but the works of nature are here more to be admired than those of art. The ladies are exquisite! There is not a handsome woman in all Washington, except Mrs. —— and Miss ——; but in Georgetown they are as plenty as black berries in August, or herrings in Maryland. This may appear surprising, but the accounts of travellers should never be questioned; my readers, however, are permitted to examine for themselves, if they will only take the trouble to visit those places. Well, supposing this question to be settled for the present, I will proceed to relate some of our adventures in Georgetown, that may appear somewhat extraordinary to those who do not understand the world, and also to —those that do.

It was Thursday evening, we had just taken supper at a respectable tavern, and sallied forth to recreate ourselves with a walk. In another street, at a little distance, we saw a number of persons all moving in the same direction; curiosity induced us to approach them. Four women, dressed in deep mourning, headed the procession, their faces were almost entirely concealed by their bonnets, which were of a fashion different from those generally worn, and bending their eyes on the ground, their appearance was solemn in the extreme. Twenty or thirty young females, dressed in the usual manner, followed this melancholly group.

Many of these girls were elegant, and some of them beautiful; one in particular, attracted the attention of my friend. It was twilight, but her charms were still visible. The grace of her movements, the outlines of her figure and countenance, indicated a female of exquisite loveliness. We followed the procession until it entered a church, rather small but antique it its appearance; the sign of the cross over the door, with the accompanying motto, bespoke it a place of Roman Catholic worship. On going into the building, we found it fitted up in an unusual manner, the altar and the pictures were hung with black (in commemoration of the passion of our Lord,) and many of the customary decorations were removed. A few sickly lamps cast a melancholy lustre over the chancel; these lamps were arranged in the form of a triangle, in a recess behind the eucharistical repository. A priest and his clerks were officiating in the ceremony of the mass. It was the eve of Good Friday.

We were no sooner seated than Merrill proposed a removal to another part of the house. I did not perceive his object immediately, but made no opposition, because the change of place brought me nearer to the altar, and I was always an admirer of the Roman Catholic rituals. When the impressive ceremony of the Lord's supper was completed, the girls belonging to the seminary ranged themselves around the altar and commenced singing the hymn of benediction. There was something in this which touched me sensibly; the voices of youthful females are always capable of pathos and this faculty was called forth on this occasion:—

"To this *mystery* mutable now
Our hearts our knees and sense we bow;
Let ancient rites resign their place
To nobler elements of grace,
And faith for all defects supply,
While sense is lost in mystery."

While these lines were sung by the interesting choristers, I could have believed in transubstantiation—or any other doctrine they pleased to advance. In fact, I *did* believe, *pro. tem.*—or at least my feelings were an enthusiastic that I was incapable of the short process of reasoning, which *generally* precedes belief. I turned my eyes for a moment, to see what impression the ceremonies had on my friend. He was standing with his back to the altar, (a great indecorum among Catholics,) his eyes fixed on some person in an opposite pew. My own sight was so defective that I could not discern the object which appeared so attractive. Having surmounted my nasal promontory with a pair of green spectacles, however, I was enabled to account for Merrill's extraordinary behaviour. The same young lady who had excited our admiration in the street was now sitting in that pew—in which, also, appeared the women in black dresses—these were nuns, belonging to the Georgetown sisterhood. If we admired the young lady by the dim light in which we had formerly seen her, how much more were we dazzled with her unparalleled beauty as it now appeared by the light of the lamps. Her hair was light-brown; her eyes the finest blue; her complexion clear and delicate, with a suitable proportion of red and white; her teeth were white and regular—in short, she was a model for an Italian artist. I was pleased to see her occasionally cast a side-long glance at my friend, who was certainly a very genteel and handsome young man. "Devotion itself" appeared sometimes to "steal a thought from heaven," although the fair votaress appeared not unmindful of her religious duties.

We remained in the chapel with the rest of the congregation till after twelve o'clock—this night being generally kept as a vigil by the Latin church. At about half past eleven the lamps began to expire, beginning at the base of the triangular figure, one on each side alternately, till at the time the last benediction of "*Dominus Vobiscum*" was heard, only three lamps remained lighted. This effect, I suppose, was produced by a particular disposal of the quantities of oil in the different lamps. To many it appeared scarcely less than supernatural.

A solemn gloom now pervaded the chapel, and the people arose simultaneously to depart. Merrill and myself followed the procession that first attracted our notice in the street. A dark passage led from the interior door of the chapel to that which opened into the court or church-yard. As we passed through this vestibule we both heard a voice distinctly pronounce the words "*It is vain!*"—we started at the sound, which appeared to issue from a recess in the passage—but no person could be seen who might be suspected of giving this mysterious intimation. We believed the words were directed to us, for the adventures of the night had created a kind of superstitious and romantic feeling in our minds. "Did you hear that?" said Merrill, "this night is fated to be a new era in my life. I have received impressions that can never be obliterated!"

While we hesitated for a moment the outside door was closed, and the faint glimmering of light which before found egress, was now excluded. Finding ourselves in total darkness, we returned hastily to discover some other avenue by which we might leave the place—and were met at the entrance of the passage by an old woman, bearing a dim lamp in one hand and a broom or besom in the other. Even without these appendages, she might easily have been mistaken for a witch. Her whole frame shaking with the palsy; her inflamed eyes and haggard countenance, together with an indescribable air of mystery, made us almost believe we were in the presence of an agent of the powers of darkness. When she discovered us, her surprise seemed to be even greater than our own, signing the cross on her withered breast, as if for protection—she demanded our business in that place. It was evident that our answer was unsatisfactory—"why did we not depart by another door? only the nuns and their pupils, the priests and their clerks, used that passage!" We pleaded ignorance, and the "slip-shod sybil" led us to the door by which we had entered.

Merrill gave the old beldam a piece of money. "My good woman," said he, "can you oblige us so far as to tell us who was the young lady that followed after the nuns?"

"The one dressed in white, with her bonnet trimmed with green ribbon," added I, for "I was once a critic in those matters, and actually stood behind a counter in the days of my youth.

"There was sister Charity, sister Prudence, sister Patience, and ——!" said the old woman, mollified by my friend's donation, but not yet willing to understand our queries—she was interrupted by Merrill.

"D——n sisters Charity, Prudence, and Patience," said he; "what do you think I want with these old hags?—It was the young one I asked for."

The old woman raised her eyes in astonishment at an exclamation which she considered sacrilegious in the highest degree; then throwing back the piece of money which Merrill had given her, she ordered him to begone, and not offend her more with his blasphemous language. I now thought it time for me to interfere, and addressing myself to the ancient portress, I told her that my friend was not yet a member of the Catholic church, but that I had strong hopes of his conversion. I persuaded her to resume the money, with a small addition from my own purse. In short, I succeeded, at length, in restoring a pacification. By pressing our enquiries, we then learned that the name of the young lady was Emily Cassaud; that she was an orphan, and heiress to a large fortune; that she intended to become a member of the sisterhood, and that her property, as well as herself, would then be devoted to the service of the church. This information was obtained with much difficulty; the old woman appeared to be averse to speaking on the subject, and when we had extorted these particulars, she begged us to retire as soon as possible, lest we should be discovered in that place at such an unseasonable hour. She then returned into the chapel and closed the door.—As soon as we were alone, Merrill proposed walking about the town for the remainder of the night, observing that it was too late to gain admittance into any respectable house. It will be seen that my friend was romantic in his ideas and sanguinary in his temper—these were indeed two failings in his truly amiable and excellent character. He now expressed a wish to see the back part of the church, and the outer doors by which the nuns and their companions had made their egress. I attempted to ridicule and dissuade him from this purpose, but in vain. He leaped over a fence that stood between him and his object, and requested me to follow. Finding him *tenax propositi*, I passed the barrier, and we found ourselves in a place of burial belonging to the chapel. At a little distance one of the tomb stones appeared to be irradiated. On approaching we found this appearance to be occasioned by a light in the window of a small apartment attached to the rear of the building. The names of William and Susanna Cassaud on the tomb stone made it an interesting object; and we were about to read the inscription, when we were interrupted by a most unexpected circumstance.

We heard the sound of the chapel door opened and shut, and presently afterwards we recognized the footsteps and voices of some persons approaching us from the building. There was at that time a row of poplar trees on each side of the walk that leads from the church to the gate of the grave yard. The night was dark, the moon not being visible, and the sky was somewhat overcast by vapours. On retiring behind the trees we were perfectly concealed from the observation of any one passing through the avenue. As the persons drew near, we were not a little surprised on discovering two of the nuns with several of their youthful attendants; they had probably remained behind to make their confessions to the priest who continued in the confession room for that purpose. Without betraying ourselves, we could not possibly avoid hearing their conversation; but perhaps I am not justifiable in repeating it. For once, however, I will be guilty of a slight indecorum in order to gratify the curiosity of some of my female readers:—

"My dear Emily, (said one of the nuns, whom we afterwards found to be the lady principal of the sisterhood,) "you will shortly be one of our number, you should therefore withdraw your mind from the allurements of this world, and fix your undivided attention on the objects of futurity. This night, for the first time, I behold something reprehensible in your conduct; the young stranger in the opposite pew could participate in your thoughts, with the most sacred duties of our religion! Here is the grave of your parents, my dear Emily, let us pause on this consecrated ground and offer up a prayer for the repose of their spirits. O, how will it augment their felicity to know that their only and beloved daughter has devoted herself to the service of their redeemer."

The party stopped within a few yards of the place where we stood concealed, and kneeling down, the nun *appeared*, at least, to pray with sincerity.

The graceful form of Emily was nearer ourselves than any of the other figures in the group, we heard her deep sobs, and I believed the idea of the living was blended with the reminiscences of the dead. —— Merrill was almost breathless; he had heard enough to convince him that he was not indifferent to her who had already become the "light, lantern, path, north, and guide" of his conduct and wishes. When they arose from their knees, the nun said—"Forgive me, my Emily, if I have wounded your feelings, but the good of the soul must be my primary consideration—I fear you are declining in health, I will have you walk out every afternoon with Martha; to-morrow, after vespers, do not neglect it. In the mean time, we will retire to rest, and I hope (said the nun, significantly,) your repose will not be disturbed with vain illusions." The females now left the yard, and we ourselves made our exeunt by the same passage that gave us entrance, namely—over the fence. We returned to the place where we had taken supper, and having aroused some of the indolent domestics by dint of severe application to the door, we obtained a pair of comfortable beds, and (I at least) was soon wrapped in a profound slumber, that was broken only by the solar beams shining through the windows of our apartment.

We now let fall the curtain, and the interval of a week must elapse between the two acts of our little drama. In the mean while I dare promise that this "first part" is a fair specimen of the whole; those who have read the foregoing, will perhaps have time and inclination to read what follows. Those who think their time can be better employed are advised by all means to pursue their more important avocations.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

AN ACCOUNT OF A LITERARY DINNER.

BY IRVING.

A few days after this conversation with Mr. Buckthorne, he called upon me, and took me with him to a regular literary dinner. It was given by a great book-seller, or rather a company of book-sellers, whose firm surpassed in length even that of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.

I was surprised to find between twenty and thirty guests assembled, most of whom I had never seen before. Buckthorne explained this to me by informing me that this was a 'business dinner,' or kind of field day, which the house gave about twice a year to its authors. It is true, they did occasionally give snug dinners to three or four literary men at a time, but then these were generally select authors; favorites of the public; such as had arrived at their sixth and seventh editions. 'There are,' said he, "certain geographical boundaries in the land of literature, and you may judge tolerably well of an author's popularity, by the wine his bookseller gives him. An author crosses the port line about the third edition and gets into claret; but when he has reached the sixth and seventh, he may revel in champaign and burgundy.'

'And pray,' said I, 'how far may these gentlemen have reached that I see around me — any of those water-drinkers?'

'Not exactly, not exactly. You find at these great dinners the common steady run of authors, one two, edition men: or if any others are invited they are aware that it is a kind of republican meeting. You understand me—a meeting of the republic of letters, and that they must expect nothing but plain substantial fare.'

These hints enabled me to comprehend more fully the arrangement of the table. The two ends were occupied by two partners of the house. And the host seemed to have adopted Addison's ideas as to the literary precedence of his guests. A popular poet had the post of honor, opposite to whom was a hot pressed traveller in quarto with plates. A grave-looking antiquarian, who had produced several solid works, which were much quoted and little read, was treated with great respect, and seated next a most dreary gentleman in black, who had written a thin, genteel, hot-pressed octavo on political economy, that was getting into fashion. Several three volume duodecimo men of fair currency, were placed about the centre of the table; while the lower end was taken up with small poets, translators, and authors who had not yet risen into much notice.

The conversation during dinner was by fits and starts; breaking out here and there in various parts of the table in small flashes, and ending in smoke. The poet, who had the confidence of a man on good terms with the world, and independent of his bookseller, was very gay and brilliant, and said many clever things, which set the partner next him in a roar, and delighted all the company. The other partner, however, maintained his sedateness, and kept carving on, with the air of a thorough man of business, intent upon the occupation of the moment. His gravity was explained to me by my friend Buckthorne. He informed me that the concerns of the house were admirably distributed among the partners. "Thus, for instance," said he, "the grave gentleman is the carving partner, who attends to the joints, and the other is the laughing partner who attends to the jokes."

The general conversation was chiefly carried on at the upper end of the table, as the authors there seemed to possess the greatest courage of the tongue. As to the crew at the lower end, if they did not make a figure in talking they did in eating. Never was there a more determined, inveterate, thoroughly sustained attack on the trencher, than by this phalanx of mastacators. When the cloth was removed, and the wine began to circulate, they grew very merry and jocose among themselves. Their jokes, however, if by chance any of them reached the upper end of the table, seldom produced much effect. Even the laughing partner did not seem to think it necessary to honor them with a smile which my neighbour Buckthorne accounted for, by informing me that there was a certain degree of popularity to be obtained, before a bookseller could afford to laugh at an author's jokes.

Among this crew of questionable gentlemen thus seated below the salt, my eye singled out one in particular. He was rather shabbily dressed; though he had evidently made the most of a rusty black coat, and wore his shirt frill plaited and puffed out voluminously at the bosom. His face was dusky, but florid—perhaps a little too florid, particularly about the nose, though the rosy hue gave the greater lustre to a twinkling black eye. He had a little the look of a boon companion, with that dash of the poor devil in it which gives an inexpressibly mellow tone to a man's humour. I had seldom seen a face of richer promise; but never was promise so ill kept. He said nothing; ate and drank with the keen appetite of a gazetteer, and scarcely stopped to laugh even at the good jokes from the upper end of the table. I inquired who he was. Buckthorne looked at him attentively. 'Surely,' said he 'I have seen that face before, but where I cannot recollect. He cannot be an author of any note. I suppose some writer of sermons or grinder of fore gn travels.'

After dinner we retired to another room to take tea and coffee, where we were reinforced by a cloud of inferior guests. Authors of small volumes in boards, and pamphlets stitched in blue paper. These had not as yet arrived to the importance of a dinner invitation, but were invited occasionally to pass the evening 'in a friendly way.' They were very respectful to the partners, and indeed seemed to stand a little in awe of them, but they paid very devoted court to the lady of the house, and were extravagantly fond of the children. I looked round for the poor devil author in the rusty black coat and magnificent frill, but he had disappeared immediately after leaving the table; having a dread, no doubt, of the glaring light of a drawing room. Finding nothing farther to interest my attention, I took my departure as soon as coffee had been served, leaving the poet, and the thin, genteel, hot-pressed octavo gentlemen, masters of the field.

KEEPSAKES.

"Few things in this weary world are so delightful as Keepsakes! Nor do they ever, to my heart at least, nor to my eye lose their tender, their powerful charm! How slight, how small, how tiny, a memorial, saves a beloved one from oblivion—worn on the finger, or close to the heart! especially if they be dead! No thought is so insupportable as that of entire, total, blank forgetfulness—when the creature that once laughed, and sang and wept to us, close to our side, or in our very arms, is as if her smiles, her voice, her tears, her kisses had never been. She and them all swallowed up in the dark nothingness of the dust!

Of all keepsakes, memorials, relics—most dearly, most devoutly do I love a little lock of hair!—and oh! when the head it beautified has long mouldered in the dust, how spiritual seems the undying glossiness of the sole remaining ringlet! All else gone to nothing—save and except that soft, smooth, burnished and glorious fragment of the apparelling that once hung in clouds and sunshine over an angel's brow! Aye, a lock of hair far better than any picture—it is a part of the beloved object herself: it belonged to the tresses that often, long—long ago, may have all been suddenly dishevelled, like a shower of sunbeams, over your beating breast! But now solemn thoughts sadden the beauty once so bright—so refulgent: the longer you gaze on it, the more and more pensive grows the expression of the holy relic—it seems to say, almost upbraidingly, 'weep'st thou no more for me!' and then indeed, a tear true to the imperishable affection in which all nature once seemed to rejoice, bears witness, that the object towards which it yearned is no more forgotten, now that she has been dead for so many, many, long, weary days, months, years—than she was forgotten during one hour of absence, that came like a passing cloud between us and the sunshine of her living—her loving smiles!"

SELECTIONS

FROM LATE [illegible]

VICTIM OF THE TITHE SYSTEM.—An inquest was held on Thursday last, in Dundalk, on the body of Pat Duffy, a debtor, who died in the hospital of the county prison at an early hour that morning. He had been confined since the 20th of March, under a civil decree for £2 5s. at the suit of the Rev. Elias Thackeray. Extremely old and miserably poor, this unfortunate man, who, during the whole of his life, had felt, in its full force, the primeval curse, and eat the bread of bitterness, was unable to meet the demand of the Rector—he was handed over to the custody of the gaoler; close confinement, damp cells, and severe treatment, at length terminated his life of wretchedness. It was proved by the evidence of Surgeon Noble, and Mr. Crowe, the governor, that the deceased had been in a declining state ever since he came to the prison, and that his constitution was completely broken down. It appears that when Mr. Thackory heard of the wretched state of the unfortunate man's health, he gave orders for his release; but it was too late. Forfeiture of life, the punishment of the murderer, was the penalty which this son of affliction had to pay for not being able to contribute £2 5s. to support the minister of another creed. The Jury found that he "*died by the visitation of God;*" and sure he did; for though the wretched remnant of his days was shortened by the act of man, it was a merciful visitation of Providence that removed him from a scene of penury, affliction and sorrow, to a place "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest. There is mercy in every dispensation of the Almighty; but "man has none for man."—*The Newry Examiner.*

Our readers will recollect the romantic, but unhappy story of the unfortunate Hanoverian sisters, the Miss Boths; of the five, two drowned themselves in Switzerland; they had a shawl round their waists, and plunged together into the Lake of Geneva; the remaining three, it will be remembered, plunged from a boat off Greenwich Hospital; one of them perished, the other two were saved by the boatmen. Within the last few months, these two attempted to destroy themselves by taking laudanum at a house in the Regent's Park: the life of one was saved, the other died. Perhaps the most extraordinary part of the story remains to be told. The newspapers, of course, carried the melancholy intelligence to Hanover, where it was perused by a gentleman of high rank and considerable wealth, who had been many years ago attached to this only surviving one of the sisters. He immediately embarked for England, offered marriage to Miss Adolphin Both; she is now his wife, and they are on the eve of embarking from London for Italy. To this we may add, that the statements of their near connexion with the Royal Family of England are perfectly correct.—*British Magazine.*

COBBETT.

Accustomed, as we have been, for years past, to Cobbett's quackery and matchless effrontery, we thought it was impossible to carry humbug further than he has done; but in his Register of the 10th inst. he has outdone all his former doings, and has proved that

None but himself can be his parallel.

What a face the man must have after solemnly assuring his audience who attended his lectures, as he calls them, that he was sure of a seat in Parliament, now to ask every reader of the Register to subscribe to send him there. It is the old penny subscription fetch revived on a larger scale. The following paragraph on the subject is from what Cobbett calls "*The Bloody Old Times:*—"

"The last scheme of Friar Cobbett for raising the wind is ever more amusing than his attempt to raise money on Tom Paine's skeleton or hair, by exhibiting the one or adorning rings with the other. He proposes a subscription to get £10,000 to buy him a freehold qualification, and, like our ancient kings, assesses the mendican subsidy or benevolence, as it would formerly be called, on the different counties of England according to their extent or population. Never did he attempt any antic more diverting. The humor of the proposition is greatly increased by the air of seriousness with which it is made. It is Liston acting Bottom, the weaver, unconscious of his ass's head, with a gravity which convulses the audience. In stating his claims to the charity of the public, he goes over his history; but the only reason that he gives for a subscription is, that he has swindled Sir F. Burdett out of £3,000,—that he ran away to America from his creditors,—that he tried to break the Bank of England by recommending a plan for scattering forged notes in the street,—that he got rid of his debts by becoming bankrupt,—that he has written a grammer without being able to write grammatically—that he has not been made rich by all his tricks,—and that it would be very convenient for him to obtain £10,000 by begging, without borrowing or stealing!!"

Emigration continues to be a leading topic in the ENGLISH papers;—some of our readers may like to hear COBBETT:—

After evening lecture at Horncastle, a very decent farmer came to me and asked me about America, telling me that he was resolved to go, for that, if he staid much longer, he should not have a shilling to go with. I promised to send him a letter from Louth to a friend at New-York, who might be useful to him there, and give him good advice. I forgot it at Louth; but I will do it before I go to bed. From the Thames, and from the several ports down the Channel, about two thousand have gone this spring. All the flower of the labourers of the east of Sussex and west of Kent will be culled out and sent off in a short time. From Glasgow the sensible Scotch are pouring out amain. Those that are poor and cannot pay their passages, or can rake to together only a trifle, are going to a rascally heap of sand and rock and swamp, called Prince Edward's Island, in the horrible Gulph of St. Lawrence; but when the American vessels come over with Indian corn and flour and pork and beef and poultry and eggs and butter and cabbages and green peas and asparagus for the soldier officers and other tax-eaters, that we support upon that lump of worthlessness; for the lump itself bears nothing but potatoes: when these vessels come, which they are continually doing, winter and summer, towards the fall, with apples and pears and melons and cucumbers; and, in short, everlastingly coming and taking away the amount of taxes raised in England; when these vessels return, the sensible Scotch will go back in them for a dollar a head, till at last not a man of them will be left but the bed-ridden. Those villainous colonies are held for no earthly purpose but that of furnishing a pretence of giving money to the relations and dependents of the aristocracy; and they are the nicest channels in the world through which to send English taxes to enrich and strengthen the United States. Withdraw the English taxes, and, except in a small part in Canada, the whole of those horrible regions would be left to [illegible]

This emigration is a famous blow given to the borough-mongers. The way to New-York is now as well known, and as easy, and as little expensive as from old York to London. First, the Sussex parishes sent their paupers; they invited over others that were not paupers; they invited over people of some property; then persons of greater property; now substantial farmers are going; men of considerable fortune will follow. It is the letters written across the Atlantic that do the business. Men of fortune will soon discover, that to secure to their families their fortunes, and to take these out of the grasp of the inexorable tax-gatherer, they must get away. Every one that goes will take twenty after him; and thus it will go on. There can be no interruption but war; and war the *thing* dares not have. As to France and the Netherlands, or any part of that hell called Germany, Englishmen can never settle there. The United States form another England, without its unbearable taxes, its insolent game-laws, its intolerable dead-weight, and its tread-mills.

The ships are fitted up with berths, as transports for the carrying of troops. I went on board one morning, and saw the people putting their things on board and stowing them away. Seeing a nice young woman, with a little baby in her arms, I told her that she was going to a country where she would be sure that her children would never want victuals; where she might make her own malt, soap, and candles, without being half put to death for it, and where the blaspheming Jews would not have a mortgage on the life's labour of her children. There is at Hull one farmer going who is seventy years of age; but who takes out five sons and fifteen hundred pounds! Brave and sensible old man! and good and affectionate father! He is performing a truly parental and sacred duty; and he will die with the blessing of his sons on his head, for having rescued them from this scene of slavery, misery, cruelty and crime. Come then, Wilmot Horton, with your sensible associates, Burdett and Paulet Thompson; come into Lincolnshire, Norfolk, and Yorkshire; come and bring Parson Malthus along with you, regale your sight with this delightful 'stream of emigration;' congratulate the 'greatest captain of the age,' and your brethren of the Collective; congratulate 'the noblest assembly of free men,' on these the happy effects of their measures. Oh! no, Wilmot! Oh! no, generous and sensible Burdett, it is not the aged, the infirm, the halt, the blind, and the idiots, that go: it is the youth, the strength, the wealth, and the spirit, that will no longer brook hunger and thirst, in order that the maws of tax eaters and Jews may be crammed. You want the Irish to go, and so they will at our expense, and all the bad of them, to be kept at our expense on the rocks and swamps of Nova Scotia and Canada. You have no money to send them away with: the tax eaters want it all; and, thanks to the improvements of the age, the steam-boats will continue to bring them in shoals in pursuit of the orts of the food, that their task-masters have taken away from them.

We mentioned last week, that about sixty individuals were about to leave the Parishes of Methven, Monedie, and Redgerton, for the United States; they were joined by an additional twenty from the same district, and the whole came into Perth on the market day, where they had appointed to meet and take farewell of their friends in this part of the country, preparatory to their departure by the steam boat for Dundee, on Saturday last. One of the emigrants, an infirm man of eighty-four, had to be carried into the boat, expressing little hope of reaching the promised land in life, but who could not be induced to remain in a country which was deserted by all his family and acquaintances. It is lamentable to witness the emigration of numbers of such a respectable and industrious class from a thinly peopled district, particularly as the avowed cause is the the gradual absorption of

small pendicles of its large farms, and the high rent of land, whether in large or small portions. As most of the families go to join friends who had preceded them, and thriven since the change, the whole party were in high spirits, and so altered is the national character—seemed to leave their native land without a symptom of regret.—*Perth Courier.*

The quays of Greenock and Port Glasgow presented an unusual bustle during the last week, by the arrival and embarkation of emigrants from all parts of the country, to various vessels about to sail for America. The Corsair was to sail this day. Yesterday the Cheviot sailed for Montreal, with a few wealthy agricultural and commercial emigrants, who, we hear, have taken a considerable sum of money with them to their adopted country. The Earl of Dalhousie also bound for Montreal, was to sail this day, and she also takes a few passengers. The Cassandra from Port Glasgow for New-York, is to sail on Tuesday, with, we learn, about 150 passengers. The mania for emigration to the United States seems still to rage with unabated fury so that, no sooner is one vessel sailed, than another is immediately filled with passengers. The manufacturing and commercial speculations which are fostered and encouraged by the tariff laws of America, have had the effect of draining our country of its improvements, and many of its productive population.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

As a proof of the rage for emigration at this time, we are assured, from good authority, that at the small village of Westwing, near Driffield, on Tuesday last, seventy-three persons casually met on their way to leave their native country.—*Hull Advertiser.*

We stated a few days ago, on the authority of a respectable correspondent resident in Kent, that emigration is becoming very general among the small farmers and other persons who have pecuniary means for removal. By another communication from the same gentleman, we learn that the rage for emigration is rapidly spreading, and that many of the landowners of Kent are likely to have their farms thrown suddenly on their hands. Most of the persons who are preparing to leave their homes express their intention of proceeding to the United States—*Globe.* The parishioners of North and South Lopham, in Norfolk, have just sent a number of the unemployed laborers with their families, to America, having first, by raising money on the poor-rates, secured a certain sum for each family on their arrival, and paying the costs of the voyage. Such was the eagerness of the poor to embrace the offer of emigrating, that many families, included in the list of emigrants, sold off all their articles of furniture many days before the one fixed for their departure, and lay upon the barn floors of the cottages or in barns.—*Atlas.*

Emigration to America seems to be on the increase in the neighbourhood of Lincoln. Besides several families which are moving from that city in a body, consisting of the most industrious artizans, such as basket-makers, coopers, cabinet-makes, and smiths, there is scarcely a village which has not many instances of persons that either have recently departed or are now setting off for the "free" country of America.—*Doncaster Gazette.*

The emigration mania has extended itself pretty largely into Wales. Between twenty and thirty families left Milford Haven last week for America, in the brig Pembroke Castle.—*Cambrian.*

Our quays are crowded with emigrants from this and the adjoining counties. Several ships have obtained their full complement of passengers, and only wait a favourable wind to leave our shore. At present, Newfoundland seems to be more in favour with the emigrants, as a place of settlement, than the Canadas, the majority embarking for St. John where they expect more immediate employment on landing, than they would find in Canada, and whence they may afterwards, if so disposed, pass over to New Brunswick with great facility. We observe a great number of females amongst the emigrants.—

Emigration.—[illegible] wick Bridge and other villages in the vicinity of this city, and others are preparing to follow their example, to embark for America. They proceed to Canada in the first instance. The numbers about to emigrate this year, from all parts of the country, are great beyond any period within our recollection. Emigrants to the United States should provide themselves with gold, as it bears a premium of eight per cent. above the currency at any port of debarkation. They should not burden themselves with luggage, wearing apparel only excepted.—*Carlisle Journal.*

The Value of a Son.—The Court of King's Bench has recently decided that a father has no interest in the life of his son. If he insure it, in the event of death, he cannot recover any thing.

Rapid Travelling.—A great sensation was produced in Birmingham on May-day, by the unusually early arrival of the London coaches, the *Tallyho* and the *Independent Tallyho*, both which coaches did the distance of 110 miles from London to Birmingham, in about seven hours and three quarters, being at the rate of 14 miles per hour, including changes! The exact time of the Tallyho was 7 hours 50 minutes

The German Silver, which is now coming into vogue, has been introduced, as its name denotes, by the Germans into Europe, but is nothing more than the white copper long known in China. The Goldsmiths' Company of London have thought it proper to warn the public, by advertisements in all the newspapers, that it does not contain a single particle of real silver. This is true, for it is only an alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc; but it would have done no discredit to their candour to add, that it is, on account of its perfect unalterability, superior for many purposes (such as musical instruments, touch-holes of guns, &c.) to either silver or gold. Although now coming into *known* use in England, it has been no stranger to the manufactories of Birmingham for at least thirty years and more.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Late Winter in Spain.—So severe has been the effect of the late severe weather upon the animal kingdom, that the household in the royal palace of Granja have been compelled to discharge regular vollies every morning upon their enemies, the wolves, for the mere purpose of scaring them from the scene for a few hours. In the city of Gaudalaxara, a girl, seventeen years old, was torn to pieces by a hungry bear in her own house, into which he had prowled for food. In Pravia, a town in the Asturias, the inhabitants did not dare to quit their homes after sunset, for the wolves, after lurking about the high-roads and devouring travellers, horses, and whatever fell in the way in the shape of food, entered the towns in large bodies at night, and wherever they found a house door open, satiated their ravenous appetites by killing and tearing in pieces, men, women, children, and animals. In another quarter, a bear entered a cow-shed on the 15th of January and devoured a calf. In Biscay, a passage, or female peasant of the mountains of St. Andero, was hawking about her little store, with a child bound upon the top of a basket, at her back; not only the child, but the unfortunate parent herself, were overtaken by wolves and eaten up; even an orderly, who was proceeding on horseback from St. Sebastian to Pompeluna, and his horse also, met with the same lamentable fate.

Specimens of Matthews' new performance, called "The Comic Annual for 1830."—In scene of tooth drawing, a child having lost six, his mother consoles him by telling him that they will grow again, to which the child says—"La! Ma, but will they grow before dinner?" A man plagued with a tooth-ache declares 'he'll lose all his, and afterwards sing with his *falsetto.*' Going to Vauxhall, an old man admires Vauxhall bridge, 'What a superb structure. I wonder whether it answers?'—'You had better ask,' says his companion, 'and go to the gate, and you'll be *told'd.*' A child was asked where pencils come from, and of course answers from Pennsylvania. Another question is, "When is port wine most like a hog's tooth; and the answer is, When it is in a hogshead." When we inform our readers that these outrageous puns are selected as the best from about a score, they may form some idea of the quality of the new performance.

Consumption.—Some very interesting experiments have been performed at Paris lately, by Dr. Cetterau, a physician of eminence, on patients afflicted with consumption. Having conceived that the anti-putrescent qualities of the chlorets of lime and soda, might be applied with effect to ulcerated lungs, he invented an apparatus for the purpose of administering the claret in the form of gaseous vapour; and if he and others are to be believed, the effect has even exceeded expectation. Some of the patients in very advanced stages of consumption, after inhaling this gas a dozen times, threw up in the expectoration, tubercles which had been detached from the lungs, and the diseased parts being thus removed, the lungs healed, and again became healthy. Should this statement, which now rests on the authority of M. Cetterau and several other respectable physicians, be true, we may congratulate the faculty on a discovery, which in many cases must prove an incalculable blessing.—*Dublin Literary Gazette.*

Ireland.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued a Proclamation, bearing date the 24th of April, for the suppression of the "Society of the Friends of Ireland," and prohibiting the meeting of the said association, or of any part thereof, under any name, pretext, or device whatsoever. The suppression of that body was quite unexpected and it is understood to have been a measure adopted in consequence of directions to that effect received from the Home Department. It had caused a great sensation in Dublin, but from its phraseology, the privilege of meetings for charitable purposes is not prohibited, and it is consequently expected that agitation will again make its appearance in some shape or other.

Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald, the Knight of Kerry, had been re-elected a member of Parliament for the county of Kerry.

Mr. John Bush, eldest son of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, has been appointed private Secretary to one of the generals employed in the French expedition against Algiers.

It is said that Mr. Canning met one of the late Lord Sheffield's innumerable pamphlets in the library of some country friend. The tract is stated to have begun with a sentence like the following:—"There can be no doubt that, under a due system of protection, the growth of British *wools* might be greatly increased, and that our domestic *wools* might be enabled to stand the competition of the *wools* of the continent. The day being gloomy and society not brilliant, the witty statesman changed every *W* into an *F*, and in this new shape he left the essay for the amusement and instruction of the neighborhood. —*Edinburgh Review.*

The Siamese Youths.—Some very singular facts relative to this *lusu naturae* have been communicated to the Royal Society, by George Buckly Bolton, Esq. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and communicated by Dr. Roget:—A silver tea-spoon being placed on the tongue of one of the twins, and a disk of zinc on the tongue of the other, the moment the two metals were brought into contact both the boys exclaimed "Sour! sour!" thus proving that the galvanic influence passed from one to the other, through the connecting band. Their strength and activity are very remarkable. They run with great swiftness, bend their bodies in all directions, and in their sports often tumble head over heels, without the least difficulty or inconvenience.—*London paper.*

Man of All Work.—A person advertises in a London paper after a man servant, of light weight, who is able to look after a horse and gig, brew milk, and kill pigs, write a plain hand and wait at table.

[illegible] succeeded his brother in 1818. He is the head of a species of military republic, owing his Deyship to the elective franchise exercised by the chief civil and military functionaries; their choice must, however, be confirmed by the goldsah, or Ottoman militia, and laid before the Turkish Sultan, whose recognition entitles him to assume the caftan. The divan or council attached to his office, is purely executive, inasmuch as the Dey's will is law and gospel for every living soul within his dominions. His revenue, independently of extraordinaries, amounts to £170,000, and his expenditure scarcely exceeds £100,000. His regular army consists of 10,000 goldashes, or Turkish militia, and 6,000 Moorish cavalry; but this force can, on emergency, be increased to 60,000 or even 100,000 men, by calling out the Zwawohs, or irregular militia.—His navy suffered greatly during the bombardment of 1818, before which time it comprised thirteen vessels, mounting from twelve to forty-four guns, eighty gun-boats, and one hundred and fifty barks with three-cornered sails. We cannot convey a more apt characteristic of this predatory state, than by extracting a letter written by a resident at Tangier, no less than a century and a half ago (20th Oct. 1687). "Algiers," says he, "is a den of sturdy thieves, formed into a body, by which, after a tumultuary sort, they govern, having the Grand Seignior for their protector, who supplies them with native Turks for their soldiery, and they, in acknowledgment, lend him their ships when his affairs require it. They are grown a rich and powerful people, and, by a long practice of piracy, become good seamen; and when pressed by our men of war, as of late we have experienced, they fight and defend themselves like brave men, inferior, I am persuaded, to no people whatever. Like beasts of the desert, they only forbear to worry, where, by fear, not honesty, they are deterred."—*Athenæum.*

LONDON, May 6.

We adverted yesterday to the parties of Swiss, who have lately taken their passage from Havre to New York, and we commended the foresight and prudence displayed in the mode of their emigration. To-day, our letters from Liverpool state that some of our countrymen proceeding from that port to the back settlements in the United States, instead of going by New York, proposed to sail to New Orleans, and thence go up the Mississippi in steam boats until reaching the Ohio.

The American ships the Great Britain and the Oxford, lately sailed from Havre for New York, having a large number of Swiss agriculturists on board. Seven or eight ships have already, within the last month, carried away from 500 to 600 laboring and industrious men, whose emigration the Government of the United States wisely favors. It is pleasing to observe that these colonists, on their arrival at Havre, so far from desponding, manifest, on the contrary, an air of gladness and hope so seldom to be met with on the countenances of other strangers about to leave their country. Far from being reduced by want to expatriate themselves, most of these Swiss proceed to the United States for the sole purpose of turning to greater advantage the capitals they have acquired at home by persevering industry and extreme economy. A good many of them are known to possess from 30,000, 40,000 even to 80,000 francs (3,200*l.*) The cash which they have exchanged for bills, from merchants enjoying their confidence, prove the truth of this fact. They travel in wagons, containing sometimes as many as from twenty-five to thirty individuals, from their Cantons to Havre. On the road they have no other lodging or shelter but these wagons, which on their arrival, they sell, together with their horses and gears.

The Liverpool Chronicle of the 8th, affirms that the king's condition is believed to be hopeless, of

The latest John Bull says that there is no immediate danger; that other members of the royal family have been subject to similar spasmodic attacks for many years; and that the strongest hopes of recovery may be entertained. The London Courier, however—the paper perhaps most to be relied on in this matter—expresses the fear, on the 5th, that "the Sovereign's health is such as to warrant any thing but favorable anticipations." The Morning Journal, of the 7th, states that the King's disorder was becoming daily more alarming.

In the House of Lords, on the 6th of May, Viscount Goderich made a speech on the state of the Revenue and the National Debt, for which he was warmly complimented by the Duke of Wellington. He denied the truth of the assertion that the Revenue was falling off. One of the papers says:—

One position of the late Premier was, that it was absurd to estimate the amount of the reduction of our debt by the diminution of capital. "An ordinary debt was composed of capital lent to the debtor; it was confided to the borrower to repay what he borrowed at his own convenience, and it was confided to the lender to demand back his principal. Of these two conditions only one was applicable to the National Debt. By the contract the State had entered into with its debtors, it had the right to pay them off whenever it was convenient or advisable for the State to do so; but by the terms of the contract, the public creditor could never claim from the State a single shilling of what he had advanced. The utmost which he was entitled to claim—and to that alone had the State pledged itself—was the payment of an annuity —(hear, hear! from the Duke of Wellington.") His Lordship compared the charge for the debt in 1816 and at present. In 1816 the total of the charge for the Funded and Unfunded Debt, was 32,938,754*l.* In 1829 the charge for the Funded Debt was 28,277 117*l.*, and the interest on Exchequer Bills 878,494*l.* so that the total diminution on that of 1829 compared with 1816, was 3,783,140*l.* When the operation respecting the four per cents should be completed, the reduction on the charge for the National Debt for next year, as compared with 1816, would be four millions and a half. This diminution in the charge, he contended was equivalent to a reduction of 150 millions of capital at three per cent.

In the House of Commons on the same day, Alderman Waithman presented a petition signed by two or three hundred ship-owners of London, against the free trade system. His statements, affirming the decay of the shipping interest, were supported by Mr. Sadler; while Mr. Herries undertook to show that a directly opposite effect had been produced by the relaxation of the navigation laws.

The father of the Home Secretary died on the 3d of May, at the age of eighty. This gentleman is said, several years ago, to have made no less than a hundred thousand guineas, in a single twelvemonth, by printing calicoes. The minister, whose name occurs very frequently in our papers, will now be known by the appellation of Sir Robert Peel.

The Royal Yatch Club are said to be fitting out a squadron to witness the bombardment of Algiers; in consequence of which there has been a considerable rise in the price of umbrellas, comfortables and water-proof cloaks!

The Gazette de France states that as soon as the expedition shall have arrived in sight of the African shore, the first step to be taken will be to disembark the men. Every foot soldier will be provided with thirty cartridges. The spades, shovels, pickaxes, and other tools, will be next put on shore, in order that the men may be able to entrench themselves immediately, if that should be necessary. The field batteries will follow, and should the season prove favorable, it is impossible that the army be not in possession of the town and citadel within a fortnight after the disembarkation. Amongst the various new machines of destruction that are to be tried by the expedition, is a singular invention of a captain of engineers at [illegible] struction, which, when filled with 2000 pounds weight, is thrown like a bomb. This projectile, or portable mine, in the shape of a well, falls at a distance of 250 metres, and breaks by the effect of the fall, the fuses burning all the while. Several experiments have been already made in the most satisfactory manner.

A letter from an European resident at Algiers, gives us some information respecting the preparations making by the Dey to resist the French force. Many batteries had been erected on the west side of the town, where it was expected the disembarkation would take place. A new battery of forty guns in triple ranks had been raised on the west side, opposite the Fisher's Gate. In the port of Algiers there were eighty gun boats, well armed, but confided to incapable commanders, and badly served. Hussein Bey had not ventured out of the fortress in which he had shut himself up, and it was said that great apprehensions of a general insurrection were entertained, as the Algerines much dreaded a bombardment, and openly expressed a desire to comply with the demand of France. It was further known that some of the leading men of the place were averse to the proceedings of the Dey, and that the mercantile population in particular were much disposed to revolt, seeing the ruin that would be entailed on them by the hostile proceeding of the French.

The King of the Netherlands has just granted to the inhabitants of Brussels a patent for an improved system of boring wells to a great depth, such as 2000 or 3000 feet. This system is said to be more simple, more expeditious, and, consequently less expensive than that on which the Artesian wells are conducted.

How Cotton is Sold.—The writer of *Life in Liverpool* thus describes the sale of cotton in the Underwriters' room. In this place we witnessed a sale of cotton, and I was much amused by the manner of its being conducted.—There were six or eight different brokers who had sales the same day, and each party, by turns, occupied the rostrum with clerks, a salesman, and the merchants to whom the different lots of cotton might belong, who were now and then referred to by the salesmen, when particular lots failed to obtain the prices expected. The quickness with which these sales are despatched, you will readily imagine, when I tell you, that at the time of my visit about 8,000 bags and bales of cotton, in lots, from five to thirty each, were all disposed of in less than two hours; a proof of the high value which merchants at this place set upon their time. Some brokers, from a naturally dull, methodical method of speaking, occupy twice as much time as the others; but in a general way the lots are despatched in the following summary style: "Lot 30.—15 bales Mobile—(6 1-2d)—six-pence-half-penny—(5-8ths)—six-pence five-eights—*Gander.*—Lot 31—Same quantity—six-pence five-eighths.—*Simpson.*—Lot 32—10 of Alabama—(7d)—seven pence—(7 1-8)—seven pence one-eighth.—*Jackson.*—Same price, same buyer; same price, same buyer, &c." After the sale of cotton we proceeded down to the Prince's Dock, where sales of turpentine and staves were to take place. Precisely as the clock struck, the attenders appeared, not approaching the spot individually, but hurrying thither almost in a body. Half-a-score of tryers or samplers of the turpentine, (apprentices in merchants and brokers' offices,) had previously been poking with an iron skower or rod the several barrels of the article, exposed with holes pierced in the sides for the purpose. Accounts were immediately rendered by the apprentices, of how many *hard*, how many *soft*, and how many of a middling consistency, the lots were composed of, and upon this ground of information many of the buyers bid for the lots in hundreds of barrels.

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UNION CANAL.—Account of articles that passed on the Union Canal, from the 5th to the 12th of June

	tons	cwt	qrs	lbs
2,736 bbls. of Flour weighing	213	1	.	.
16,191 bushels of Wheat	282	7	2	.
266 bbls. of Whiskey	5	15	.	.
3,550 bushels bituminous coal	71	0	.	.
751,500 feet of Lumber	7	10	.	.
119,500 Shingles	35	6	.	.
91 bbls. of Fish	12	11	.	.
3,440 bushels of Salt	86	2	3	.
3,000 staves	6	.	.	.
Iron	78	14	.	.
Merchandize	69	12	1	13
Flower	40	.	.	.
Sundries consisting of Leather, Cider, Rags, Eggs, Flaxseed, Butter, Pork, &c	80	11	2	.
Tons	1835	12	2	13
The amount of tonnage that passed upon the Union Canal from the commencement of the present season, to the 5th of June, was, tons	16,082	18	0	11
Total, tons	17,918	10	2	24

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Deaths in Philadelphia during the past week: adults 36—children 47—83 under one year of age—total 83.

At the late exhibition in Philadelphia, of Mr. West's celebrated picture of Christ Rejected, there were more than eight thousand visitors.

Mr. Clay has caricatured the *Poke Bonnet*; and his print attracts many gazers to Mrs. Hart's window. The ladies of Philadelphia, we trust, have too much spirit to be awed from the career of their humor by squibs like this.

Valuable improvements have taken place in Camden, New Jersey, during the present season. When actual operations shall be commenced on the Camden and Amboy rail-road, the former place will, we trust, hold the same relation to the city as Brooklyn does to New York.

The National Intelligencer says that the President will go to Tennessee by the direct rout, and not through Pennsylvania, New York, &c.

The most useful public servants are often unpopular. A correspondent yesterday heard a coloured lady say, of a little black knave,—"that fellow 'll never come to good—if he lives he'll be a dog-catcher."

A counterfeit ten dollar note of the *Commercial Bank* was shown at our office this morning—letter *A*, dated June 2, 1828. The President's name is unskilfully imitated, and the vignette is bad. The general appearance of the note is well calculated to deceive.—*Chronicle.*

General Eaton, Secretary of War, and lady, arrived on Tuesday afternoon from Baltimore, in the Union Line steamboat, Robert Morris, and have taken lodgings at Mr. Head's Mansion House Hotel.

John Coates, jr. of this city, proposes to publish a weekly newspaper, to be entitled the "Southwark Press."

Judge King, of our Common Pleas, has issued a precept, announcing that he will hold a Court at Doylestown, for the trial of the causes pending in that Court, in which Mr. Fox now Judge of the Doylestown district, was concerned as Counsel.

The expenses for supporting the poor in the city of New York, last year, were one hundred and twenty four thousand dollars. This enormous expence, it is thought, may be materially reduced by employing a part of the paupers on a farm.

A large black Eagle, measuring from seven to eight feet between the ends of his wings, was taken alive a few days since near Worcester, in a trap constructed to take wild pigeons, and is now exhibiting at the Museum in Providence, Rhode Island.

At Troy N. Y. on Monday, a lad about 12 years old, the son of Mr. Thomas Taylor, Cabinet maker, fell from one of the wharves into the river and was drowned: he was reaching with a stick after some floating object, when he fell in. The body was found in about two hours.

Measures are in agitation in Ontario Co. N. Y. to make a rail-road from Canandaigua along the valley of the outlet of the Canandaigua Lake, through the village of Vienna to Geneva. A meeting of the inhabitants of the towns interested is to be held at Vienna, on the 17th.

Among the new patents lately sealed in London, are two for improvements in steam boilers, and one for an improved method and apparatus for generating gas for illumination.

The Albany Argus of Tuesday, states that General Erastus Root and hon. James M'Call, of New York, have been appointed by the President Commissioners to settle the boundary line between the Indians which have emigrated from that state and the Winnebagoes.

The Ohio State Bulletin says, that good comfortable boarding with washing, may be had for fifty students, in respectable families at Athens, the seat of the Ohio College for *one dollar per week.*

The Boston Evening Gazette of Saturday states that, by the progress already made in taking the census of that city, it is not improbable that the gain, since the year 1820, will be upwards of 18,000 inhabitants.—The population will, it is estimated, considerably exceed 60,000.

The Pawtucket Chronicle states, that the Town Council of North Providence placed their veto upon the Rhinoceros, and would not let his keepers exhibit him there.

Stone Ware is manufactured in Alabama, by Mr. D. Cribbs, of the most superior quality.—Vessels of almost every size and description may be had, from fifty to sixty per cent. less than they have heretofore sold for in this country.

The ensuing fourth of July happening on Sunday, the citizens of Petersburg, Va. have resolved to celebrate the same on the Saturday previous.

A new paper, called the 'Working men's Bulletin,' has been commenced at Buffalo, N. Y. by Mr. Horace Steele. It advocates, like the Examiner of Rochester, the cause of the Mechanic's and Working men's party.

Among the furniture of the late Mr. Prince, of Newburyport, advertised for sale in that town, is the bed on which Washington slept, on his visit to that place, forty years since. Gen. Lafayette also reposed on it when the Nation's Guest in 1824-5.

At Macon, Geo. on the 29th ult. Major John Loving, of the Commercial Hotel, was dirked by Dr. E. E. Slade; these gentlemen having quarrelled about a game of back-gammon.

The late law of Louisiana imposes the penalty of imprisonment or death, at the discretion of the Court, on persons using language, from the bar, bench, stage, pulpit, or elsewhere, tending to produce discontent among the free blacks, or introducing papers, &c. of a similar tendency; Teaching slaves to read is made punishable by imprisonment.

The last Foreign Quarterly Review tells us, that although every one of Sir Walter Scott's novels has been translated into Polish, yet so much are the Poles and Sir Walter at issue, with respect to the character of Napoleon that not a single bookseller can be found in Poland courageous enough to advertise a translation of the celebrated Life of Bonaparte.

It is stated in the Connecticut State Prison Report for the past year, that from the first of April 1829, until the first of April 1830, five thousand and sixty-eight dollars had been earned for the state, by the prisoners. The whole number of convicts in the Connecticut state prison on the first of April 1830, was one hundred and sixty-seven. Thirteen of these were females, and thirty-nine colored persons.

The present population of Norristown, according to the census is 1074—572 males and 502 females—including 45 blacks.

Green peas were sold in London on the 29th of April, at five guineas per quart.

The Methodist church at Christiana Bridge (Del.) was recently forcibly entered and robbed of a quantity of books.

The Lancaster Republican of Thursday, says —"A very distressing accident occurred in this city on Thursday morning last, the fair day.—A young couple, who had been married about an hour, were run over by a horseman, in the street, and very severely injured. The groom is now able to walk about, but the bride is yet in extreme danger.

The ship Mary, Capt. Welsh, from Calcutta, has two elephants on board—a dam and her calf. The young one was weaned on the passage. It is as playful as a kitten. A rhinoceros which Capt. Welsh was bringing out with him, died when the vessel was rounding the Cape of Good Hope.

The late English papers represent the number of emigrants to the British colonies and the United States to be great beyond precedent; crowds of Scotch, Welsh, and English were leaving their homes, for the seaports for embarkation.

The Corporation of New Orleans have been sustained, by the Supreme court, in laying a tax for the paving of streets and foirning side walks. Four trials have been had, in cases instituted against some of the citizens who resisted payment, and the corporation has recovered $60,000, and maintains its tax.

The amount subscribed at the meeting in Mason Hall, New York, on Wednesday evening, to promote the establishment of Sunday Schools in the valley of the Mississippi, was eleven thousand four hundred and fifty-six dollars. Of this amount $4000 was subscribed by one individual.

The Mexican Vice Consul at Baltimore gives notice of the repeal of the law passed by the United States of Mexico on the 22d May, 1829, prohibiting the importation of all descriptions of Cotton Goods into the ports of the Republic.

Mr. Ely, an American citizen, has invented a new mode of circulating advertisements about Paris. It consists of a square box on wheels, the sides are covered with advertisements protected by glass, and the carriages are driven about the city. Ten of these travelling gazettes are already in operation, eight more will soon be ready.

We learn from the Asiatic Journal for May, that His Highness the Pasha of Egypt, has been unanimously elected an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society of London!

The arrivals at Eddyville, by the Delaware and Hudson canal, in the week ending with the 8th instant, were 112 boats—55 with coal—and 18 raft, cleared, 131 boats.

Extract of a letter from Burke county, Georgia, dated 30th May—"We have the finest crops that ever were known here. I have corn in the silks, and some corn silked on the 25th instant—common Indian Corn."

Extract of a letter dated Augusta, Geo., June 8:—"While at the gold mines, in the Cherokee nation, the United States' troops arrived, and have driven off the gold diggers. The Indians were about to commence digging."

An African Temperance Society has been formed in this city. Nearly two hundred blacks bound themselves to total abstinence at the first meeting.

It is stated that there are in Hungary, seven millions of sheep, of which three millions belong to Prince Esterhazy.

A letter from Rome announces that the Pope is in such a weak state of health that his life is considered in great danger. This circumstance has been carefully concealed from the public—but on Easter-day, when his Holiness pronounced his benediction on the people, it was observed that his hand was supported by one of the Cardinals.

The Rev. Albert Barnes, of Morristown, N. J., has accepted a call to the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, formerly under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

In Mooresfield, Va. a lad fell from the bough of a cherry tree, and was killed. In the same place, a child sprung from its nurse's arms into a well about twenty-five feet deep; the nurse, a little black girl, threw herself into the well after her interesting charge. They were both rescued without having received the slightest injury.

The Rev. C. C. Colton, known as the author of Lacon, is now residing in Paris, in a state of squalid wretchedness, having fallen a prey to gamblers and sharpers, with whom he has long been an associate.

Mr. R. L. Jennings has accepted an "invitation" to settle as a lecturer in Boston, for the ensuing year.

During a heavy gust on Sunday evening last, the dwelling of Mr. Pritchard, of Harford county, Md. was struck by lightning, and Mr. Asahel Botts, aged 18, son of James Botts, was instantly killed. The whole family were stunned by the violence of the shock, and the building was considerably injured.

The Somerset, Pennsylvania, Herald of Monday last, says:—"A party of twelve men in Jenner township yesterday killed 330 ground squirrels."

The New York Evening Post of Saturday, says:—"A foot race took place yesterday afternoon, around the Washington parade ground, between Richard Crawford and Robert Gilmore. The distance, one mile, was walked by the former in 9m. 20s.; the time of the latter was 9m. 50s.

A large quantity of plate was stolen from the house of the Mayor of Albany, on Thursday last.

The annual meeting of the Society of Friends, commenced in Portsmouth, R. I. on Saturday last, and will be continued in Newport, most of the present week.

A Mr. Dalton, of the Upper Canada Parliament, has declared war against technicalities of law. He has introduced a bill "rendering unlawful the barbarous practice of using *Latin* or any *outlandish* phrases in law pleadings."

A great excitement was occasioned in Paris on the 1st May, by a report, which was generally confided in, of the death of his Majesty, George 4th.

A letter from Naples says—"A new opening has been formed in the centre of Vesuvius, from whence the smoke and bituminous matter which form in the crater escape. For several days past loud detonations have been heard."

The Ohio river was eleven feet above low water mark on Tuesday at Pittsburg and rapidly rising.

A Cincinnati paper of June 1st says, "New potatoes, the size of pigeon eggs, appeared in our market last week, at twelve and a half cents per quart; potatoes of last year's crop retail by the small at twenty-five cents, and may be had by the quantity at twelve and a half cents per bushel.

In one of the early editions of Morse's Geography, it is stated, that "Albany contains about 2000 houses and 10,000 inhabitants, all standing with their gable ends to the streets."

Mr. Charles Fenton Mercer has been re-elected President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, by a very large majority over Commodore Rodgers.

A letter has been received by a gentleman in Pittsburgh, from W. R. Dickerson, Cashier of the bank of Steubenville, Ohio, stating the inability of that institution to redeem its notes. The report is confirmed by the western papers.

A writer in the Marblehead, Mass. Register, threatens to prosecute a 'fantastical company called military,' for trespassing on the farms, throwing down fences, and treading down the grass in that town.

A new Tragedy is in preparation at [illegible] written by John A. Stone, Esq. author of [illegible] mors, &c. called the "Archives of Pa[illegible] The principal character written expressly for Mrs. Duff.

We have conversed, says the New York Journal of Commerce, with Capt. Cossy, of the Hiram, from Laguira May 21st, and Puerto Cabello May 27th. It was understood at both places that Bolivar was still at his country seat in the vicinity of Bogota. The country generally quiet.

An individual was arrested and committed to Bridewell, New York, on Friday evening, charged with wilful and corrupt perjury in filing false and insolvent papers before the Recorder, preparatory to his discharge under the insolvent law.

Within the last ten days, nearly 300 barrels have passed through one single storehouse in Louisville. After this, who can complain of a glut in the flour market?

The Salem [Mass.] Gazette of Friday says, "Joseph J. jr. and John Francis Knapp were yesterday examined before Mr. Justice Story and fully committed for trial."

Mr. John Randolph Clay, of Philadelphia, who is to be Secretary of Legation, is the son of Joseph Clay, who was a merchant of Charleston, from Philadelphia, from the year 1793 to 1803, and a friend of Mr. Randolph. Mr. Randolph took this son under his care, and superintended his education.

The Union Line of Providence Coaches have reduced the fare, from Boston to Providence, to *fifty cents:* "elegant and convenient coaches, fleet horses and careful drivers."

The Senate of New Hampshire has concurred with the lower house in the election of Isaac Hill to the Senate of the United States.

Samuel Callum and Ebenezer Wi[illegible] over 21 years old, have been committed to jail at Salem, for exposing their persons [illegible] from one wharf to another, through a street, naked in the day time, to bathe.

The Halifax Press has renewed its complaint that some barrels of flour from the United States are deficient in weight, and advises purchasers to have them all weighed.

The Newport Mercury completed its *seventy second* year on Saturday last. It was established June 12th, 1758, by James Franklin.

The doors of the County of Kent prison, Delaware, have been thrown open; no person being there.

Captain Willard, of the Richmond Packet, New York, reports that when he left Tampico an invasion from Havana was expected, and they found difficulty in getting men to load her, as all idlers being impressed for service.

Isaac Munson was arrested in Albany, Saturday, for passing a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Portland branch of the U. S. bank, several of which have recently made their appearance in that vicinity, and was ordered to find bail for his appearance at the next general sessions.

When is port wine most like a hog's tooth? When it is in a hogshead.

The deaths in Baltimore last week amounted to 34, viz:—Males 20, females 14.

We learn from the Quebec Mercury, that between Sunday the 6th inst. and Tuesday, 8th, upwards of five thousand settlers had arrived at that port, and that the total number that will exceeds seven thousand.

The New York City Inspector reports the deaths of 93 persons during the past week—24 men, 25 women, 19 boys and 25 girls.

The Norristown Free Press mentions the discovery of a vein of blue marble in Plymouth township. It may be obtained in any desired quantities.

At a circuit court held last week in Orange county, New York, a young lady recovered a verdict of five hundred dollars for certain slanderous reports uttered by the wife of the defendant.

A woman was recently tried in Sing Sing, New York, for poisoning her husband, by putting arsenic in his liquor—verdict of the jury, *murder.*

The Mobile Commercial Advertiser says that the brig Nun left Mobile for New York on the 12th, but returned in consequence of an accident—the circumstance which delayed her for [illegible] thirteen days. A slave had secreted himself on board without the knowledge of the captain.

The City of Frederick, in Frederick county, Md. or, more familiarly, Fredericktown contains, according to the census, 4427 souls, of whom two are deaf and dumb, two blind, and no foreigners not naturalized. The population at the last preceding enumeration in 1820, was 3,787. Increase in ten years, more than two hundred per cent.

Governor Gilmore's Proclamation extends the laws of Georgia over the Cherokee territory, declaring within the limits of the State, and requiring all persons to quit it, and cease their exercise after its golden treasures, except those who have the law or the assent of the state, are permitted to remain.

The stock of cotton in Savannah, it is said, on shipboard, not cleared, was 25,000 bales on the first inst.

A young woman in New-York, to facilitate the kindling of some shavings, was in the act of pouring on the fire some powder, out of a vial, which was about three quarters of a pint, when the whole exploded and burnt her face, neck, arms and side very badly, though not dangerously.

The Sag Harbor, L. I. Corrector, says, "Caught on Wednesday and Thursday, of the present week, in the Oyster pond Harbor, two draughts, *fourteen thousand Drum*, average weight about *thirty* pounds each, which would be equal to *two thousand tons!*"

Ancient Penalty against Duelists.—The fifteenth Capitulary of Charles the Emperor of France and Germany, in the year 802, has the following enactment: "Any one convicted of intoxication can appear before a tribunal, as a *party or a witness.*

SINGULAR DISCOVERY OF MURDER.

A writer in the Massachusetts Journal, adverting to the discovery of the Salem murder, by the trifling circumstance of [illegible] the word Jr. in the superscription, [illegible] relates the following case—as received in conversation a few evenings before—of [illegible] toad discovered a murder!"

A gentleman travelling in England stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a church-yard, and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to look into it, to read the epitaphs, and talk with the sexton whom he saw at work there.

After some conversation, he remarked to the sexton, "But you are disturbing the dead, my good friend; here are bones you have turned out." "The ground is so crowded, that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes," replied the sexton; "and in this case nobody's feelings will be hurt. That is the skull of a stranger who died here suddenly, and none of his relations ever came to inquire about him." "Pray how did he die?" asked the traveller. "He died at that place yonder, where a tavern used to be kept. Five or six years ago he arrived at the inn towards night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name, or place of residence; and as no one ever came to claim his clothes, watch, &c. which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died of a fit in the night time."

"Poor fellow! he had a melancholy end," exclaimed the traveller, looking at the tombstone. As he spoke, he observed the skull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion, he took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a [illegible] lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the [illegible] pure out, he struck his finger against [illegible]

ed his curiosity! and on close examiperceived that a nail had been driven back part of the skull. He did not discovery known to the sexton; but on of conversation, inquired what sort the landlord had buron, and whe- landed at the house he had pointed as a thrifty, money-getting man," re- ation; "I never heard any harm of bought a great farm three or four and he resides on it now. His old wonder how he managed to grow so traveller made no remarks; but ob- at he had some knowledge and taste , begged leave to keep the skull.— readily granted. On his return to landlord corroborated the story he from the sexton, without being aware had any peculiar motives for in- ascertained where a Justice traveller waited upon him and made circumstances that had come under . The squire was personally ac- with the former landlord, and agreed the traveller to his farm. They kindly received, and urged to remain night! "You seem to be a very man, every thing looks in thriving and the squire. "Yes," replied the providence has blessed me in all my ngs." "Providence blessed you!" the Squire, suddenly holding up the in "Has'nt the Spirit of darkness Look at this nail!" The guilty to pale as a corpse; and covering his hands, trembled violently. ed his crime, and was executed.— mpted by the sight of a large , which the imprudent traveller before him; he had mixed laudanum ing draught, and had then mur- in sleep. A few articles of value scribed in the chamber; and as had been carefully washed and co- but, the physicians were of opinion ave died in a fit. , the crime remained undiscover- never thrived upon his ill-gotten and sot the tomb moved the skull, gone to his grave unsuspected.— the workings of Providence!

Post.

ADELPHIA:

URDAY, JUNE 19, 1830.

ARTICLES AND CORRESPONDENTS.

an *old Bachelor*"—We do not ad- ished.

of the article on "*Youth*" wants

ness, a tale." shall be examined. n was perhaps next week.

may find the article requested in

ject of a balloon made out of old the windy—too much inflated.

e become of the "GREEN-MOUN- "—we shall always be willing to to lofty a genius.

is referred to an article below.

SALE OF CATTLE.

"A stock of improved Durham short ch, exported or bred by him," was ale on Wednesday, the 16th inst.— cattle brought an immense price, ded by the following statement:—

(imported cow) 7 years sold for	$410
4 years old,	410.
3 years old,	265.
5 years old,	305.
3 years,	240.
1 years old,	310.
teer, 1 months old,	240.
2 months old,	225.
months old,	225.
imported bull) 5 years,	405.
3, & 2 years,	510.
half, 11 months,	300.
, & 2 months,	201.

cattle cows, bulls, and calves, were corresponding with the above.— had prepared on this occasion a and convivial entertainment, con- barrels of punch, other refresh- excellent dinner. Some of the were bought for the use of Charles Carroll, the surviving signer of the Independence. Several gentle- cattle were purchasers.

An accident occurred in the neigh- gentleman's garden last week. A pet ram, and attacked a child about a old, striking at a door; bit off its and stood its head in a shocking man- ance of the child alarmed its parents got in time to save its life.

ntended to ridicule the present extra- of the ladies' bonnets is lately Nat. The scene is laid in a and there is a short dialogue be- two female negro, consisting of and answer. The wit of it would description, it must therefore be unappreciated.

A LIVING SKELETON.

the other evening to see this natu- which is now exhibiting in our ci- Individual is a native of Stafford, in about five feet three or four ght, and weighs fifty-eight pounds. d is age to be forty-three. This appears to be nothing concern- his condition, but entertains his greatest good humour. He associates, of which he himself is a part. He also boasts of his skill dancing, of which, however, we witness. He attributes the com- of his emaciation to a cold taken on the ground, during the last war, actively engaged. Previously a most remarkable for his strength, and weighed, we think, upwards of hundred pounds. He states that free from pain, except when he ed through the skin by too much which is the case now with the bones His pulse is regular, and his appe- no symptoms of dyspepsia; there traces of lassitude in his frame; and feelings are generally strong. At suffering with a cold which gives ground to his voice. His appear- is one that of a skeleton animated slight clothing. How do the me- account for this extraordinary ap- it is most wonderful that there should in the human frame which gradu- decay, and that all the functions of the animal economy should be performed without any apparent interruption? We are told that the opinions of physicians are contradictory, and that no satisfactory cause has been assigned for this phenomenon.

The weather has, for the last three or four days, been very much like the varieties of life, consisting of storms and sunshine alternately. Almost every evening this week we have had a "gust," and yet the atmosphere has been remarkably close and sultry. Persons who are suffering under pulmonary and hepatic complaints, would do well to use precautions against the evil effects of such weather; not by multiplying flannels and bandages, but by good wholesome exercise and fresh air, when it can be obtained.

FEMALE DISTRESS.

A number of benevolent persons have lately caused an enquiry to be made into the condition of those females who support themselves by their labor in our principal cities. The result of this investigation is a discovery shocking to humanity. It is found that a number of respectable women are reduced to want and wretchedness, by the low prices given for their labor and the difficulty of obtaining employment. Every person, who is not entirely destitute of reflection and sympathy, must regard with horror the facts that have lately transpired. A mother and two children have, in some cases, been obliged to subsist on the very inadequate allowance of *four cents* per day. It has likewise been conjectured with much probability, that many women have been impelled by maternal affection to sacrifice their virtue in their anxiety for the maintenance of their offspring. Many, no doubt, have been induced to take unlawful courses, without which their support would seem almost a matter of impossibility. We hear with much pleasure that some of our citizens have determined to take active measures for the relief of this suffering part of the community.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Philadelphia, June 5th, 1830.

The subscribers having perused with attention and deep interest the following statement, signed by thirty ladies of respectability, intelligence, and competence to decide on the subject, respectfully submit it to the consideration of their fellow citizens:

"The undersigned having seriously considered the case of those seamstresses who work in their own lodgings, and whose dependence is on their needles, are convinced that the prices they receive for their work are inadequate for their support; that expert seamstresses, if fully employed, and unencumbered with children, cannot make more, working early and late, than eight or nine shirts or duck pantaloons per week; that the highest price paid here for those articles is 12 1-2 cents each; which amounts to only one dollar twelve and a half cents per week; that the women in question almost universally pay 50 cents per week for their lodgings, which leaves but 62 1-2 cents per week, or nine cents per day, for meat, drink, clothing, fuel, &c., *for an expert woman, constantly employed, and without children!* that cases very frequently occur of the above articles being made for ten, and even for eight, and sometimes for six cents; that these women are frequently unemployed; that many of them are widows, who formerly lived in affluence; that no small number are aged and infirm, and unfit for any other occupation; that the occasional want of employment and sickness make a serious drawback on their slender means of support; that many of them, *but for the assistance they receive from charitable individuals and benevolent societies, would not only be unable to pay their rent, but be often sorely distressed for want of the common necessaries of life!* Taking the whole of these afflicting circumstances under consideration, they strongly recommend their case to the consideration of the public at large, but more particularly to that of those by whom they are employed, in the hope that some alleviation of the sufferings of this numerous class may be devised and effected.

"Various other species of female labour are equally ill paid, particularly those of spoolers and winders of thread; but they have not judged it necessary to go into more particulars.

Philadelphia, May 24th, 1830.

☞The ladies' names are omitted from motives of delicacy.

It is impossible to pursue this statement without extreme regret and surprise, that such a state of things should have existed in this flourishing city, wholly unknown as it must have been, to the mass of our citizens. That the case of the unfortunate women referred to, calls loudly for remedy, so far as may be practicable, cannot for a moment be doubted. That a complete and radical remedy is practicable, we do not flatter ourselves, *while the demand for employment so far exceeds the demand for that species of labour.* And we regret to say there are cases in which the *competition among the articles produced by those women, may have so far reduced their prices, as to render it impossible for the employers to raise the wages without injustice to themselves.* Yet we fondly hope there are very many cases in which the employers may be able to reconcile more liberal wages, with a due regard to their own interest. And when the extent and intensity of the suffering that must inevitably arise from the present low rate of wages are duly considered, we rely that every man of generous and liberal feeling, who can afford to raise the compensation for the labours of those women, will cheerfully obey the dictates of humanity and justice.

Cadwallader Evans,	Paul Beck, junr.
Matthew L. Bevan,	Henry Troth.
Samuel Richards.	J. K. Mitchell, M. D.
Henry Kuhl.	Samuel Hildeburn,
Thomas Latimer,	Benjamin Tucker,
Robert Ralston,	James Gray.
William Meredith,	Peter Hill,
Alexander Henry.	L. P. Gebbard, M. D.
Rev. G. Livingston,	Samuel D. Breed,
Solomon Allen,	W Garrigues, Junr.
James Taylor,	Chas. D. Meigs, M.D.
Coleman Sellers,	Mathew Carey.
Andrew Bayard,	

ERRATA.—A number of typographical errors has occurred in the articles headed "MODERN PHILOSOPHY," and signed "LUCIUS." Some of these that have come under our observation we will now endeavour to correct. "Modern Philosophy," No. 3, third paragraph, line 12, for, "but in all things a mere machine," read, "but is in all things," &c. Paragraph 4, line 2, for "the world's *last* benefactor," read "the world's *best* benefactor." Same paragraph, line 9, *for*, "by the sentence passed on those who believe the Messiah," read, "for the sentence passed on those *who refused to believe on* the Messiah." These errors were occasioned by a mere oversight. We are sorry as well as surprised that it should be attributed to any other cause.

ANOTHER NEW PERIODICAL.

Messrs Blackwell & Hall of Vandalia, Illinois, and C. D. Bradford & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, have issued proposals for publishing a new periodical, under the title of "The Illinois Monthly Magazine;" to be edited by James Hall. The well known abilities of the editor leads us to anticipate the excellence of the work. The price will be three dollars per annum, payable in advance.

THE DRAMA.

CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.—This fine scenic drama has lately been "got up" at the Chesnut street theatre, and played for several nights successively. The scenery and machinery are chiefly new—the former painted by J. R. Smith, "who has been engaged expressly for the occasion." Mrs. Rowbotham played Cherry; she is a charming woman, but her appearance was rather too feminine in that character. Miss Wells took the part of Fair Star; she is a very interesting young female, but was dressed somewhat injudiciously. Little Aviriana (the fairy queen) descended in her cloudy chariot with great majesty, and made her speeches with much propriety of accent and gesture. In short most of the actors did well, which was absolutely necessary to give interest to a piece that possesses so little intrinsic merit.

BOTTLES TURNING TO PHIALS.

A gentleman recently returned from a tour to the District of Columbia, informs us that he saw no spirits placed on the table in any steamboat or tavern, until he reached the Chesapeake Bay. In the boats on that bay he found that, although spirits were placed on the table, they were pent up in very small decanters resembling large phials, and made quite a doctor-like appearance. He recommended that one more reduction in the size of the phials should be made, and that they should then be labelled *medicine*, the only shape in which their fiery contents ought ever to be used. Travellers could then know who of their company were invalids, and extend their sympathies accordingly.—*N. Y. Obs.*

The act of the GEORGIA LEGISLATURE, extending the laws of that state over the INDIAN territory within its limits, took effect on the first instant. Governor GILMER has issued a proclamation, announcing that "the jurisdiction of this State is now extended over all the territory in the occupancy of the Cherokees, included within the limits of this State, and which was by an act, passed by the last Legislature of this State, made a part of the counties of Carroll, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Hall, or Habersham, and that all persons residing therein, are subject to said jurisdiction;" and warning all persons, "whether citizens of this or other States, or Indian occupants, to cease all further trespass upon the property of this State, and especially from taking any gold or silver from the lands included within the territory occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and so as aforesaid added to the counties aforesaid, and to direct all persons to quit possession of said lands and depart from said territory without delay, except such as by law or the assent of the State are permitted to occupy the same."

A man, named Welch, was convicted at the Court of Common Pleas, held at Goshen, N. Y. last week, of resisting an officer serving *process*, (an *haberi facias possessionem*,) with deadly weapons. One of the Sheriff's attendants, a Mr. Denton, was knocked down and much injured, by some of the defendant's family. Hot water was thrown on the Sheriff. Welch was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison. As he is sixty years of age, his case excited much sympathy, and a petition for his pardon was signed by the court, bar, and jury.

POTTSVILLE.—The following paragraph is from the Westchester Village Record:—

"The junior Editor, on his way home, spent a short time in Pottsville. Arriving in the Stage he put up at Troutman's, the Stage House where he found the accommodations excellent. Much as has been said of Pottsville, he was surprised to find so considerable a town; so many handsome buildings; and such a throng of inhabitants; still more was he surprised to find a single room, in which an old friend kept his office, renting for 400 dollars a year; and a house, which cost, perhaps, 12 or 1500, renting for 2000 dollars.—A great deal of business seems to be doing; and the mines he had leisure to visit, appeared to be extensive, and the coal good. The navigation which had been obstructed, is now in full operation.

The Rev. Albert Barnes has accepted the call of the first Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, to become its pastor. The pastoral relation between this reverend gentleman and the congregation of Morristown, was dissolved last week by the unanimous consent of the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. His removal is a great loss to the christian society of Morristown; but wherever he goes, his piety and talents qualify him for eminent usefulness.—*Newark Sentinel.*

The following is reported in the NEW YORK papers, as part of the proceedings of their Common Council, on Monday evening:—"Alderman Messerole offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee for celebrating the fourth of July. Alderman Palmer offered a resolution that the keepers of booths around the Park, &c be forbidden on that day, to sell ardent spirits. The First Marshal applied for permission to appoint the booths on that day, without profits.—Ald. Messerole's resolution was adopted. Ald. Palmer supported his resolution at length. The practice of using strong drink was fast going out of fashion, and he hoped resort might be had to good water. Ald. Stevens approved the resolution. He doubted whether the Board had the power to authorise persons to sell liquors without license. Ald. Strong was in favor of the old custom. He thought we were fast falling off in our feelings for the day of Independence. The amount of drinking would not be diminished, and it could make but little difference whether it was taken in a booth, or a shop. Ald Seaman said he should be in favor of the project, if the mover had carried it to the fountain head. The common Council usually had a dinner on that day, and invited their friends; he had heard of the ill effects of Champaign, and of *Burgundy*, although the latter had been recommended by *very high authority*. If the gentleman, therefore, would add the exclusion of strong drink from the Common Council dinner, he would be in its favour. Ald. Palmer said he believed the proposition was made to defeat the resolution, still he was in favor of the amendment, and would be glad to have it passed. Mr. Roosevelt moved such amendment, and was willing persons in authority should set a good example to their fellow citizens. Ald. Strong contended that not one atom less of rum would be taken on that day; he was in favor of giving a little latitude; he had not forgotten the glorious war of independence, and he did not think that any evil would arise in celebrating the day in the usual manner. Ald. Bryson offered a resolution that nothing but *cider and spruce beer* be drank at the dinner or in the booths. On motion of Ald. Stevens the subject was laid on the table."

ANOTHER WALKING SKELETON.

An English paper contains an account of a remarkable individual, who, under the appellation of the *Walking Skeleton*, is exhibiting himself to the inhabitants of Dessi, a city in the northern department of France. By the account given of this man, it does not seem that he is quite so attenuated as his brother skeleton in this place, but he possesses some properties which render him quite as much an object of curiosity. He is said to have the faculty of contracting his muscles and reducing his flesh, leaving his bones protruding so as to give him the appearance of a skeleton encased in shrivelled parchment. He can instantly free himself, from all sorts of chains and manacles, and thumbscrews, hand-cuffs, and all manner of fetters are fastened on him, by way of experiment, in vain; for as soon as they have been fixed upon him as securely as possible, by persons skilled in that kind of business, he contracts the parts and they drop to the ground. A triple chain was passed round his body and strongly fastened by screws, in such a manner as was thought would baffle his strange faculty; but by one or two movements, of which he alone possesses the secret, says the account before us, they were made to fall to the ground.—*N. Y Evening Post.*

We understand that there was quite a stir among our citizens on Saturday, to go to Providence at the reduced fare of fifty cents. Hundreds applied for seats during the forenoon; but it was stated that, although passengers were brought from Providence to Boston for fifty cents, yet those who went from Boston to Providence in the Union Line of stages, had to pay two dollars each! This may be pronounced a "Yorkshire bite."—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

PAY OF NAVAL OFFICERS.—The following comparative statement of the pay of the officers of the various naval powers, appears in a French paper:—An English vice Admiral, 35,000 francs; Dutch vice Admiral, 28,700; French vice Admiral, 28,000; English rear Admiral, 27,000; Dutch rear Admiral, 24,250; French rear Admiral, 12,000; English commander, 12,911; Dutch ditto, 17,200; Russian ditto, 10,920; United States commander, 7,120; French ditto, 6,000; an English commander of a frigate, 7,475; Dutch ditto, 6,480; Russian ditto, 4,748; United States ditto, 4,212; French ditto, 4 200 francs.

In the Cumberland Advocate of Saturday is the following notice of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road:—"It affords us real pleasure to witness the rapid progress of this truly grand and magnificent work. The activity, zeal, and noble enterprise of all those who are concerned in the undertaking, are worthy of all praise and cannot fail to secure for them the *lasting* thanks and gratitude not only of the present but of future generations.

From the Wheeling Gazette of Saturday.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On Saturday last, Mr. M. Wilson of Wheeling, put a letter into the Post Office, directed to Pittsburgh, containing one thousand dollars; the letter reached its place of destination, but the money had been purloined and some scraps of paper substituted—among these a Washington way-bill, with the top, and the Post Master's name at the bottom torn off, and a piece of coarse paper with the word "Washington" scribbled on it, evidently put into the letter for the purpose of exciting suspicion against the Washington Post Office, and to screen the thief—but it often happens with rogues that the very means they take to avert suspicion, fix it on them and lead to their detection. Such was the case in this instance. In comparing the writing on the scraps, with the way-bills from different post offices, it was found that the color of the ink, and the appearance of some figures, corresponded exactly with the ink and figures on the *Claysville* way-bills. On Wednesday last, immediately after this discovery, *Christian Weirich*, the Post Master of that place, made his appearance in Wheeling; he was apprehended on suspicion, searched, and the money found in one of his pockets. He was lodged in jail, and will be sent to Pittsburgh for trial.

Mr. Eichbaum, the Post Master of Pittsburgh was here, and is entitled to great credit for his assistance in detecting the thief. He overhauled the Claysville post office and found two hundred dollars, supposed to have been purloined from another letter. Weirich was generally considered an honest man, is quite wealthy, and it might have been supposed that he was above temptation.

Pittsburg, June 11.—River twelve feet above low water mark, and *rising*. There have been seven steam-boat arrivals, and eight departures, since the 8th inst.

The *old* Bank of Steubenville has stopped payment.—*Gazette.*

AMERICAN STENOGRAPHIC ACADEMY,

BY M. T. C. GOULD,

No. 6, North Eighth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Proprietor of this establishment has visited the principal cities, towns, and colleges in the United States, as a Reporter and as a Teacher of STENOGRAPHY, and is now induced, by the solicitation of numerous respectable individuals, in various parts of the country, to propose a plan for communicating a knowledge of his art to all those who may consider it worth their attention, but who, from their remote situation, cannot enjoy the benefit of his personal instruction.

The system, a knowledge of which it is proposed to communicate, may be considered the standard of AMERICAN STENOGRAPHY,—it is almost the only plan used in the United States, and is sold by most of the Booksellers, to the exclusion of all other systems. It has passed through *seven large editions*, and has been recently much improved, stereotyped, and embellished with seventeen new copperplate engravings illustrative of the theory.

A copy of this work will constitute the first three numbers of a contemplated series of *printed lectures*, or *periodical numbers*, to be published weekly, and sent, through the medium of the mail, or otherwise, to each subscriber, till a thorough knowledge of the art shall have been communicated.

It will be the object of these Lectures, not only to convey to each individual a complete practical knowledge of Short-hand Writing but to point out the most eligible way to employ it as a labor and time saving method, for acquiring other useful knowledge, by performing, in *minutes* and *hours*, that which must otherwise require *days* and *weeks*.

Should the above plan succeed, as there is reason to believe it may, these periodical numbers will be continued monthly, at one dollar per annum, under the following title, to wit:

THE AMERICAN REPERTORY

Of Arts, Sciences, and Useful Literature.

The object of this work will be to furnish, in numbers, to the rising generation, a *Miniature Encyclopedia*, or *General Cabinet*, embracing in its course a concise view or epitome of the most interesting topics of the age, with the exception of religion and politics. As a matter of great convenience to the reader, especially for future reference, the contents of each page will be denoted by appropriate words in the margin—to which marginal words, a general index will be framed upon the principle of Locke's Common Place Book, thus furnishing to each reader an infallible key to the whole, or any particular part which he may wish to re-examine—at the same time suggesting to the aspirant after knowledge, a method, which, if pursued, cannot fail to produce to him incalculable benefits, by an ultimate saving of time and labor:—for it is asserted, without the fear of refutation, that a young man, who will first acquire a facility in Short-hand Writing, and then proceed to write fully in a Common Place Book upon the principles here suggested, will acquire more useful knowledge in one year, than it would be possible for him to obtain in three years, by any other plan that has ever been devised.

In carrying out this design, three important principles will be constantly in view.

First.—To select from the great mass of human knowledge that only which is *useful*.

Second.—To *condense* it as far as its practical utility will admit.

Third.—To *systematize* and *arrange* the whole in such manner, that each and every portion shall be at immediate command.

The scanty limits of a prospectus forbid the addition of other considerations in this place.

TERMS.

For a full course of instruction, as above mentioned, $2 25, payable in advance, or on the receipt of the first three numbers of the periodical.

All Postmasters are respectfully solicited to act as agents in their respective neighborhoods. If a Postmaster procure but one subscriber, he will be entitled to a gratuitous copy of the published system—if four subscribers, to a full course of instruction, or $2 50 from the money collected; and in like proportion for a greater or less number of subscribers, that is to say, a commission of 20 per cent. for his services. Those who wish for a more full explanation, or to see a specimen of the page, type, &c. to be used, may no doubt be gratified by calling on Postmasters, who have been generally supplied with an Introduction to the system above referred to, and also with a great variety of testimonials from those who have learned the art.

The forming of numbers will commence early in July, from and after which, each new applicant will be supplied, at the time of subscribing, with a perfect set from the beginning.

☞ The publishers of any Newspaper or public Journal, who will give this Prospectus a conspicuous insertion, and forward a copy of the paper containing it, shall receive a regular series of the contemplated lectures with one other charge.

☞Miss Turner's Benefit takes place on Tuesday evening next—when Cherry and Fair-star—and the Flying Dutchmen are to be enacted.

One of the perpetrators of the murder at SALEM has, it appears, put an end to his own life. The BOSTON COMMERCIAL GAZETTE of Wednesday says:—We understand, from gentlemen who left Salem last evening, that Richard Crowninshield, jr. the murderer of Capt. White, hung himself in the gaol in that town soon after 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, by the assistance of two handkerchiefs fastened to the grates of his cell. When discovered by the Gaoler he was quite dead; his hands were pinioned, and his lifeless body was dangling at the end of a silk handkerchief, his feet slightly touching a chair which he had overturned in swinging off. Crowninshield had been often heard to say that he would never be hanged in public. Would that this were the closing scene of this tragical business!

The PATRIOT gives a few additional particulars:—We learn from Salem, that yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Richard Crowninshield, committed for trial as principal in the foul murder of Mr. White, was found dead in his cell, having hung himself to the upper grate of his window, with his neck-kerchief. It is said that his brother George was confined in the adjoining cell, and they frequently talked to each other (overheard, of course, by the guard,) in the dialect common to persons of this stamp. The guard twenty minutes before Richard was found dead, understood George to ask him when he was going, to which he was understood to reply, he was about to go. Writing materials had been at his disposal; but it is not known whether or not he left any disclosure. It is stated that some time since their father had enquired if they wished a new suit of clothes, before the trial; George signified that he did, and was measured; but Richard declined. It is supposed that this is the result of a deep laid plan on his part; and that as he was originally the only one indicted as principal in the murder, a new indictment must be made, in which the late disclosures would implicate Joseph J. Knapp, Jr. as principal, and prevent his being taken as State's evidence, and at the same time give George a chance of escape.

PRICES CURRENT.

WHOLESALE.

FLOUR, Wheat, Superfine, per bbl.	$4 87½
Do. Rye,	3 31½
CORN MEAL, in bbls.	11 00
Do. in bbls.	2 37½
WHISKEY, Rye, in hhds. per gal.	22½ a 25
Do. in bbls.	24 a 24½
Q. BARK, per ton,	$30 a 32

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. by the Rev. James Montgomery, Mr. SAMUEL BAKER BROOKS, to Miss ELLENOR, daughter of Edward Davies, all of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. ISAIAH BATES, to Mrs. SARAH DEACON, both of this city.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. T. J. Kitts, Mr. WILLIAM REED, to Miss ANN BARGER, both of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, 10th inst. by William Milnor, Mayor, GEORGE GOODMAN, to HESTER ZANE, daughter of Jesse Zane, all of this city.

On Tuesday morning, by the Rev. W. H. Furness Mr. THOMAS GEORGE SPEAR, of Boston, to Miss ELIZABETH B. EVANS, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Evans, of this city.

On Sunday evening, by the Rev. M. Force, Mr. EDMUND BROWNELL, to Miss CHARLOTTE PETIT, all of this city.

On the evening of the 14th inst. by the Rev. Anthony Atwood, Mr. JOHN A. MATHEWS, of this city, to Miss ABIGAL SEHOLEY, of Burlington, N. J.

On Thursday evening, June 10, by the Rev. John I. Dagg, Mr. JOSEPH HUNTER, of Newtown, Delaware, County, Pa. to Miss REBECCA PUGH, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, the 10th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. JOHN S. FRITZ, of this city, to Miss JANE SCOTT, of Tuckerton, New Jersey.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Sanford, ELLIS S. ARCHER, Esq. formerly of Burlington, N. J. to Miss MARY ANN, daughter of Mr. James Vance, of this city.

By W. L. Norton, Esq. Mr. BENJAMIN PEMBERTON HINNS, to Mrs. SARAH DEALY, both of this city.

On Tuesday evening, by John Nicholson, Esq. Mr. CHRISTOPHER WILSON, to Miss MARY JACKSON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. F. F. Mayer, Mr. CHARLES MILLER, merchant, of Pottsville, Pa. to Miss MARY, daughter of the late John Patterson, of this city.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th instant, by the Rev. James Montgomery, Mr. CHARLES SMEDEL BAKER, to Mrs. HANNAH SCOTT, daughter of Mr Luke McGinn, all of this city.

DIED,

On Thursday morning, HANNAH GILL, wife of Capt. Robert Gill, in the 31st year of her age. Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, North East corner of Sixth and Wood streets, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst. after a distressing illness of one week, CATHARINE, daughter of James Grant in the sixth year of her age.

On Monday, 14th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN KLINE, in the 43d year of his age.

In Bellefonte, on the 11th inst. of a lingering indisposition, BAYNTON ADAMS, in the 23d year of his age.

On Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, the 13th instant after a lingering illness, Mr. GODFREY CRUMBACK, innkeeper, of Southwark.

On Sunday, the 13th inst. Mrs HANNAH SHANK, in the 74th year of her age.

At the residence of his father, George R. Smith, of this city, on the 1st inst. of a pulmonary complaint, EDMUND SMITH, in the 21st year of his age.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. BARBARY MILLER, consort of the late Michel Miller, aged 88 years.

On the 13th inst. after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. JULIANN POIRIER, aged 93 years.

On Thursday morning, Mrs. Mary M. BRAND, wife of Christian Brand, in the 45th year of her age.

On Tuesday, Mr. JOHN CROCKS, ten late watchman of the Northern Liberties, in the 62d year of his age.

In Cincinnati, Mr. BENJAMIN HAYDEN, formerly of Boston, for many years a respectable merchant of this city, aged 35 years.

On Wednesday morning, the 9th instant, at his residence on Rockhill, Mr. THOMAS OGLE, after a lingering and severe illness.

In Kenmare, Ireland, on the 3d of January last, Mrs ELIZA, relict of the late Peter Lehin, Esq. of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst. CATHARINE ALLMENDINGER, widow of the late Jacob Allmendinger, in the 80th year of her age.

On Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at his residence, on Woodstock Farm, near Albany, GEORGE VERNON, brother-in-law of the celebrated Miss Clara Fisher, and formerly a manager of the Albany Theatre, in the 53d year of his age.

In Nashville, Tennessee, on the 25th of May, MARTHA NORVELL, sister of Mr. John Norvell, of this city, in the 19th year of her age. "The death (says the National Banner) of this interesting and universally beloved young lady, though long anticipated by many of her friends as the certain result of that flattering but fatal disease, pulmonary consumption, came, at last, with unexpected rapidity. Her amiable disposition, unaffected simplicity of manners, artless gaiety, and uniform affability, had won the attachment of all who knew her. Perhaps no young lady in our social circles was more generally esteemed and admired, and the loss of none could be more sensibly felt and deeply regretted.—She has gone, in the morning of life, to a premature grave. She has closed her earthly career, as it were, in its very commencement. She has been taken, by an all wise Providence, from the midst of her gay and affectionate companions, to the untried scenes of another world. In the buoyancy of youthful hope, and in the fruition of all that could render life desirable, she has been, thus early, cut off as it is to afford, to her young associates, a striking example of the uncertainty of the fairest prospects, and of the instability of the most substantial earthly contentments."

SUMMER WEAR.

A LARGE supply of articles for MEN'S or BOY'S SUMMER WEAR, including almost every variety now worn; with a choice assortment of MARSEILLES VESTINGS.

Also, several cases PONGEES, either by the piece or package. TOWNSEND SHARPLESS,

No. 32 South Second street, corner of Trotter's Alley.

june 19—3t

ALMANACK.

1830. JUNE.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
19 SATURDAY,	4 35	7 27	1 13	
20 SUNDAY,	4 35	7 25	2 2	
21 MONDAY,	4 35	7 25	2 44	
22 TUESDAY,	4 35	7 26	3 24	
23 WEDNESDAY,	4 35	7 25	4 0	
24 THURSDAY,	4 35	7 25	4 35	
25 FRIDAY,	4 35	7 26	5 10	

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.

TO be sold at public sale, on fifth day, the first day of next month, (July,) at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, that VALUABLE FARM, on which the Subscriber formerly dwelt, situate near Eagle Point, in the Township of Deptford, County of Gloucester, and State of New Jersey, within about one quarter of a mile of the river Delaware, 2½ from Woodbury, and 7 from Philadelphia; containing about 140 acres, near 40 of which is meadow, principally of the first quality, 60 of arable land, and the remainder woodland.

There are on said premises a large two story brick dwelling house and kitchen, 20 by 46 feet, all under one roof, well finished and divided, with a complete cellar under the whole; a large barn and hay house, corn house, smoke house, spring house, and all other necessary buildings, generally in good repair. The farm is in good order, well fenced with cedar rails, and has thereon a good apple orchard and other fruit trees.

A further description is considered unnecessary, as any person wishing to purchase will examine for themselves, and they will be shown the same by applying to George Allen on the premises, or to the subscriber, near Woodbury. GEORGE WARD.

june 19—3.*

N. CANFIELD & CO. OPTICIANS,

NO. 22 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DIRECTLY opposite Congress Hall, who have sold lately—

38 41 44	$20,000	21 23 29	$5,000
13 18 42	6,000	1 32 38	5,000
5 24 31	6,000	41 44 49	5,000
15 27 37	4,000	17 19 35	2,000

Our Grand Union Canal, No. 11, draws on Saturday, the 3d of July. Sixty Number Lottery, 9 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID PRIZES.

1 prize of	$20,000	5 prizes of	500
1	10,000	5	400
1	2,500	10	300
1	1,500	20	200
5	1,000	25	100

Price of tickets only $5—halves 2 50—quarters 1 25. Orders per mail promptly attended to if addressed to N. CANFIELD & CO. Philadelphia.

June 19—2t

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.

THE Union Canal Lottery of Pennsylvania, Class No. 11, for 1830, will be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 3d of July. Capital prizes are—$20,000, 10,000, 2,500, 5 of 1,000.

Tickets $5, shares in proportion.

Adventurers in Western Pennsylvania and in the States of Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, will please send their orders to the Managers' Office, Pittsburgh, where all orders from abroad will meet with prompt attention. Cash advanced for prizes on presentation. The *Register* containing the official statement of each drawing will be sent to each purchaser *free of charge*. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for YATES & McINTYRE, 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

june 19—1t

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A MILD, safe and efficient remedy for this cruel disease, now well known under the name of PULMEL, has been ascertained to avail and cure in almost all cases! it has cured or relieved nearly 600 persons since 1827, from Boston to New Orleans. It is a sweet, fragrant and palatable vegetable preparation, which is to be taken internally, inhaled and washed in the skin, in the form of syrup, balsam, chocolate, essence, lotion, &c. of PULMEL. Price one dollar for 20 doses, which last eight or ten days. The Discoverer and Proprietor is Dr. RAFINESQUE, Prof. of Botany, &c who has lately published the PULMIST, or Art to Cure the Consumption. Price one dollar. He practices only as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs, furnishing ample written consultations in specific cases, for Ten Dollars.

The PULMEL is sold by him, at No. 47 North Eighth street, above Arch street, as well as the Work. Also, by the principal Druggists in Philadelphia and other cities of the Union. His chief agents in the city are—F. Brown, Carpenter, Dourlass, Garrigues, Harlan, Klett, Johnston, Marshall, Reakirt, Scattergood, Yarnall, &c. A pamphlet given gratis to applicants.

Sold also, the Compound Syrup of Lycopus, a substitute for bleeding in Hemoptysis or blood-spitting.

june 19—if

LIFE IN PHILADELPHIA—No. 14.

THE DUNSTABLE BONNET.—This day is published, by S. HART, 65 South Third street, Life in Philadelphia, No. 14, a Caricature on the present Fashions. Also, New York Fashions for June, 1830.

The Recontre, or an affair at Washington.

Rotation in Office, or an Editor in search of an office.

june 19—1t

TO LET,

A country residence, with a new two story brick kitchen, half the garden, and part of the coach house and stable, two miles (on a Turnpike Road) from the city. Inquire at this office.

june 19—3t

James Fife & Son,

REED makers, have not removed as reported, but still remain at their old establishment in College Avenue, in Tenth street, below Market, where may be had steel, brass and cane reeds of every description, suitable for any kind of work, who have always on hand keys to answer country dealers and others, either linen or woollen cotton and worsted bands.

N. B. Wanted two good hands, that can come well recommended, of sober habits; and good tradesmen will hear of a permanent situation, by applying as above.

june 19—3t*

FRANCES WRIGHT'S

Parting Addresses to the People of Philadelphia.

BEING on the eve of a voyage to Europe, I wish, before by departure, to submit some thoughts to the citizens of Philadelphia, into the state of the public mind in the city of New York.

I will, therefore, deliver in Philadelphia, the substance of the two parting Addresses lately given in New York. The first, on Tuesday evening, the 22d, and the second, on Wednesday evening, the 23d, at the Arch street Theatre.

To commence at half past 8 o'clock—the doors will be opened at half past 7. Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, or two ladies, 12½ cents.—to be had, on Tuesday and Wednesday, during the day and evening at the box office in front of the the theatre.

june 19—1t*

Baker's Intelligence Office,

Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place; Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Ostlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 16 years old, and 12 to serve. do. one 20 and 8 to serve.

A man wants a situation

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

EPITAPH on poor Sam Patch, who having a drop too much, was killed by leaping down the Falls of Genesee, a height of 125 feet:

Beneath this TATCH of earth lays PATCH,
They SAY for those who say he'd his match
Ye mourn, he stepped you all,
Who NEVER SAVED plung'd down this fall,
A height of SIX SCORE FEET, or more;
Who ever saw such FEAT before?
"'Twas BRANDY, some say with a sneer,
Brought Sam to his untimely BIER
But why with DRUNKARDS is he class'd,
He stuck to WATER to the last.
Oft Jockey will his Jenny hire,
At this sad TALE shall drop a tear—
She'll cry "Alas, poor PATCH!" while he
Tries "JENNY, look at GENESEE"
Each passing BEAU and passing BELLE
In these sad strains his fate shall tell:
"Poor Patch here lies in LOW—for why?
"Because he rashly jump'd so HIGH"
"There's none alive will ever match him—
"Ah, cruel Death, thus to DIS PATCH him!"

[Liverpool Mercury.]

DEATH.

He is a good fellow and keeps open house,
A thousand thousand ways lead to his gate,
To his wide-mouthed porch; when niggard life
Hath but one little, little wicket through.
We wing ourselves into this wretched world,
To pule and weep, exclaim, to curse and rail,
To fret and ban the fates, and strike the earth,
As I do now.—*Moreton.*—*The Malcontent.*

COMING TO THE POINT.—"Madam," said an old toper, "have you any *water* in the house, that you can give a poor man a drink of *beer*, though I like *cider* the best, and should like a little *whiskey*. I very seldom get no cider at home; my orchard is very small, consisting of only one *scattering tree*."

THINGS NEEDFUL.—J. J. Rousseau always regarded gentleness as the first quality in woman. Whenever he heard any one boastingly detailing the qualifications, talents and charms of any young female, he used to place a few ciphers one after the other, and then concluded by asking. "Is she gentle?" if the reply was in the affirmative, he then placed it before the number of ciphers, according with the value he attached to this quality. Sometimes he would ask, "Has she the three things needful?" His friends well knew these three things on which he set so great a value; they were a sweet voice, a sweet temper, and smooth skin.

Some caution is requisite in passing our opinion upon *strangers*; a caution, however, which few of us adopt. At a public levee of the court of St. James, a gentleman said to Lord Chesterfield—pray, my lord, who is that tall awkward woman yonder? That lady, sir—replied Lord Chesterfield, is—*my sister*. The gentleman reddened with confusion, and stammered out—no, no, my Lord, I beg your pardon: I mean that ugly woman, who stands next to the Queen. That lady, Sir answered Lord Chesterfield, calmly—that lady, sir, is—*my wife*.

An English writer has computed that half of a woman's chances of marriage are gone when she has completed her twentieth year; at twenty-three, three-fourths of her opportunities have vanished; and at twenty-six, seven eights. So girls, we advise you to cut the cards accordingly.

WOMAN'S HEART.—There is nothing under heaven so delicious as the possession of pure, fresh, immaculate affections. The most felicitous moment of man's life; the most exalte d of all his emotions and sympathies, is that in which he receives an avowal of affection from the idol of his heart. The springs of feeling when in their youthful purity, are fountains of unsealed and gushing tenderness. The spell that once draws them forth, is the mystic light of future years, and undying memory. Nothing in life is so pure and devoted, as a woman's love. It matters not whether it be for a husband, or child, or sister, or brother—it is the same pure, unquenchable flame; the same constant and immaculate glow of feeling, whose undeniable touch-stone is *tried*. Do but give her but one token of love, one kind word, or one gentle look, even if it be amid desolation and death, the feelings of that faithful heart will gush forth as a torrent, in despite of earthly bond or mercenary tie—More priceless than the gems of Golconda, is the Female Heart, and more devoted than the Idolatry of Mecca, is woman's love. There is no sordid view qualifying self-defence in the feeling—it is a principle and characteristic of her nature—a faculty and infatuation which absorbs and concentrates all the fervor of her soul—and all the depths of her bosom. I would rather be the idol of one unsullied and unpractised heart, than the monarch of empires. I would rather possess the immaculate and impassioned devotion of one high-souled and enthusiastic female, than the sycophantic fawning of millions.

DEAD LETTERS.

Those lucky dogs, the clerks of the General Post Office, must have merry times in peering over the dead letters. Upwards of 400,000 were received during the last year. Now among this number there must have been many precious specimens of epistolary gossip, the perusal of which must have given the post office wags whole lots of fun. How many love affairs and amatory intrigues must have passed under a mischievous cognizance. What vast quantities of love-lorn fustian, and whining nonsensicality has been roared over. Many a dun has been first presented to one of Mr. Barry's imps, and many a squib of scandal first brought into being in the general post office. Secret denunciation of a political enemy, has probably been first read by that enemy himself, and many hearty thumps at the department, received, as they ever ought to be, by the department in its proper person. For our own parts we are somewhat afraid that some quarter score of our own pen scratchings have been peeped into by these officious minions; for we have written three or four which never have reached their destination—and we understand that it is a customary practice in the office to burn every thing that appears to be worth nothing. Who is the wiser, that he can say whether those "understrappers" of the Postmaster General have had the impudence and bad taste to consider our fugitive effusions in that light, and accordingly set fire to them incontinently? If they have, so be it; we can only say to them that they are Saracens; that's all—descended in a direct line from the lack learning rascals who burnt up the Alexandrian library. They had better act more respectfully towards the literature of our country in future.—*Camden paper.*

From the Providence R. I. Journal.

A CONNECTICUT TRICK.

Three Connecticut Jockeys came into Rhode Island on Saturday, for the purpose of passing a Connecticut trick on an honest, unsuspecting Rhode Islander, of the town of Gloucester. They proposed running a beautiful colt which they had, against the Rhode Islander's mare, for one hundred dollars on a side. The Rhode Islander not being deficient in spunk if he was in cunning, accepted the challenge, and the race was to take place immediately, on *Round Top Course*, in the "State of Burrillville." The Jockeys, from the land of steady habits and pumpkin pies, expressed a fear, that if the bet was known they might be prosecuted, under the laws against horse racing, and therefore proposed, that each party should put into the hands of a Connecticut man the stakes, to be by him handed, or set up and delivered to the winner. This was agreed to, and the money deposited accordingly.—The race was run, and the Connecticut horse distanced. In despair, as it was at the time supposed, the Connecticut men jumped into their wagon and proceeded immediately home, leaving the Rhode Islander master of the field. The stakeholder was shortly after the race called on for the money, which, without hesitation, he delivered. The winner counted his money and found the amount right. As is usual on such occasions, he called in a great treat for the whole company, vowing that he had never made a hundred dollars so easy in all his life. They all drank, and were happy and merry.

The bet had been taken up in Rhode Island, by several persons, who, after the *treat* assembled to share the spoils. They looked anxiously at the bundle of money, and chuckled at Connecticut stupidity. It was opened, when to their amazement, the money deposited by the Connecticut jockeys, was in genuine bank notes of the Old "*Former's Exchange Bank.*" What was to be done? The stakeholder protested that he was innocent and the jockeys had fled. What redress could possibly be had? A Lawyer present, advised his Rhode Island friends to "pocket the insult" for the present, reserving the privilege of being revenged on Connecticut jockeys, every opportunity that offered. They accepted his advice, paid their bill to the Landlord, and notwithstanding they had won the wager, returned home with less money in their pockets than when they arrived at the race ground.

THE MONKEY GENTLEMAN.—The ourang lately exhibited at Ghazepore, Benares, and all the upper settlements on the Ganges, by those noted Hindoos, Rhoop Chaund and Meetah Dhood, has been the object of general admiration. This animal was caught in Borneo when very young—purchased by the master of a country ship, and after making the tour of the Archipelago, was brought to Chandernagne and sold to a French merchant, in whose family he received the rudiments of a modern polite education. Dress and finery were his delight—he would waltz, and dance a quadrille, with a grace and agility truly enviable. He made no progress in the fashionable accomplishment of swearing; but he would toss off his glass, and whiff his cigar with an air that did honour to his instructors, and excited the jealousy of half the *haut ton* who came to witness his accomplishments. He was rather partial to riding, and latterly was as good a shot as many a Cockney sportsman, who consumes his time and money in popping at tomtits and sparrows! His manner of laughing set all Chesterfield's principles at defiance—it was loud, modish, and *comme il faut*; he had a trick of showing his very grinders when he grinned; extremely fond of admiring his person in a glass; and he would spend hours in oiling and curling his mustachios, and trimming his sidelocks and whiskers! He was never without perfumes in his handkerchief, took snuff, and picked his teeth with an air of ton.—*Athenæum.*

SANG FROID.—It is notorious, says Marmontel in his incomparable biography, that with much nobleness and dignity of soul, Marshall Saxe was fond of mirth and jollity. By taste, as well as by system, he loved merriment in his armies, saying that the French never did so well as when they were led on gaily, and what they most feared in war was weary inactivity. He had always a comic opera in his camp. It was at the theatre that he gave the order of battle; and on these occasions the principal actress used to come forward and say, "gentlemen, to-morrow there will be no play, on account of the battle the Marshal gives: after to-morrow the *Cock of the Village*, with the *Merry Intrigues*.

Dr. Andrews, Dean of Canterbury, had a great dislike to the fastidious nicety which some few of his wealthy parishioners displayed when applied to for their assistance in aid of private charity. "I am sorry," he said, "that my own means do not enable me to do that which my heart dictates. I had rather be deceived in ten instances than lose an opportunity of making one heart glad; and the possession of wealth ought to stimulate the feelings of charity."—*Anecdotal Reminiscences.*

CAUTION TO TIPPLING HUSBANDS.

We have been informed, that during the severe frost, which took place about a month ago, a lively lass who had been married about a year and a half before to a young farmer, on the borders of Romney Marsh, was much scandalized at her husband's going rather too often to the public-house, and staying rather too late when he was there. Several little conjugal expostulations having failed of producing an alteration, the lady, in a moment of passion, declared positively that if it occurred again she would throw the baby (an infant four months old, of which he was very fond) into the military canal, and herself in after it. Not dreaming she would carry her threat into execution, a few days only had elapsed, when the

"Iron tongue of midnight had told twelve,"

before Mr. ——— knocked at his own door. His wife let him in herself, and without saying a syllable, set down the candle, walked deliberately to the cradle, snatched up the unconscious little innocent sleeping within it, and rushed out of the house. It is hardly necessary to say that the alarmed husband ran hastily after, but so sudden and unexpected had been her movement, that she had gained a considerable start, and the canal being but a few yards from their dwelling, reached the towing path before he could overtake her. He was just in time to seize and save her from self-destruction; but the poor little thing was already in the middle of the water, at that spot above four feet deep, and he could witness its struggles by the light of the moon. In an instant he threw himself in and, grasping the night-gown which had prevented its wearer from sinking, brought safely to the bank—*the cat!*—dressed in little Polly's bed-clothes, exceedingly wet, and now mewing piteously. His spouse, in the mean time, had regained her own door, which was not opened till he had plenty of time to enjoy all the comforts of his situation. Before, however, he was quite an icicle, admission was vouchsafed; but the story of his self-inflicted ducking having got wind, no farther stratagem was necessary to wean the swain from his *symposium*, the jokes of his convivial acquaintance being sufficient to prevent his again partaking their revels; the impudent little pot-boy himself, cries *mew!* whenever he sees him.

A LAPLAND WEDDING.—It is death in Lapland to marry a maid without her parents' or friend's consent; therefore, if one bear affection to a young maid, upon breaking thereof to her friends, the fashion is that a day is appointed for their friends to meet to behold the two young parties run a race together. The maid is allowed in starting the advantage of a third part in the race, so that it is impossible, except she will of herself, that she should be overtaken. If the maid overrun her suitor, the matter is ended; he must never have her, it being penal for the man to renew the offer of marriage But if the virgin has affection for him, though at first running hard to try the truth of her love, she will (without Atalanta's golden balls to retard her speed) pretend some casualty, and a voluntary halt, before she cometh to make an end of the race. Thus none are compelled to marry against their own wills; and this is the cause that in this poor country the married people are richer in their own contentment than in other lands, where so many forced matches make feigned love, and cause real unhappiness.

MOLASSES AND WATER.

A late English physician in speaking of the relative effects of porter, milk, and molasses and water upon the human system, says, "another beverage, to the beneficial effects of which I can testify, both from experience and observation, is that made with molasses and water, and rendered slightly acid by means of cream of tartar.—The molasses is put into boiling water, and when the mixture is cool, a small quantitity of cream of tartar is added, according to the palate—or what may, in general, be preferred, a small portion of lemon juice, or even of common vinegar By making use of this mixture, instead of strong malt liquor or table beer, and observing at the same time, an abstemious diet, an intimate friend of mine, now in his seventy-fourth year, is enjoying a vigorous and comfortable old age, and is possessed of a stronger and more healthful constitution, than many men who have not attained to half of his age. His flow of spirits, even tenor of health, and activity both of body and mind, are not surpassed by those of any man in the best and most desirable period of life."

An important discovery has recently been made in the manufacture of iron, which accelerates the process of converting the cast into bar irons and at the same time has a material influence upon the quality, by decomposing the carbon and injurious substances combined with the iron, and which, in the ordinary method of manufacturing, cannot be destroyed. It likewise has the effect of separating and completely vitrifying the aluminous and siliceous earths, which destroy the tenacity and malleability of the iron. It is now ascertained that by means of this simple and economical application, many ores and materials may be used for the production of iron, which could not formerly be worked. The process, for which a patent has been obtained, by Josias Lambert, Esq. is now in operation at the Iron Works of Messrs. Thompson and Co.

PAINTED MUSLINS.

JUST received per ship Alexander, from Liverpool, a handsome assortment of painted muslins, of small neat patterns suitable for frocks, together with a general assortment of seasonable dry goods, such as ginghams, calicoes, cotton hosiery, fashionable and plain vestings, &c.—Also, a variety of summer goods, for men and boy's wear, with a good supply of ingrain, venitian and domestic carpeting, all which will be sold on reasonable terms by GEORGE TAGG,
No. 11 North Second street, between Market and Arch. june 12—3t*

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Dr. T. White's Tooth Ache Drops,

CELEBRATED for the safe, speedy and effectual cure of Tooth Ache, without injury to the other teeth.

T. W. Dyott, M. L. Gordon, W. Riddle, S. P. Griffitts, T. Dugdale, W. Marriott, W. C. Poole, E. Townsend, G. Mellor, S. Townsend, E. Garrigues, E. Needles, Christopher Marshall, John Hart & Son, Dr. Meyweg, John Gegan, Wm. N. Allen, Elijah Myers. june 12—tf

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT I have applied to the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, for the Benefit of the several Acts of Insolvency of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and they have appointed Wednesday, the 30th of June, at 10 o'clock, A. M. to hear me and my creditors, at the County Court House, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
BENJAMIN C. COZINE, Laborer,
june 12—3t* South Second street, No. 559.

Slates for Roofing & Battlement Walls.

THE Subscriber has on hand, at his SLATE YARD, in Sixth, above Noble street, a large assortment of select Welsh Slates, between six and seven hundred tons, viz: from 6 by 12 inches to 24 by 36 inches &c. Also, a quantity of large Slates, imported expressly for schools—all of which is offered for sale at reasonable rates.

Those gentlemen who wish their buildings slated, or their *old* or *new* battlement walls covered with slates, will please call on JOHN R. GRIFFITHS, adjoining the Slate Yard. june 12—3t*

CHOLERA MORBUS & DIARRHOEA,
OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, CURED.

A MEDICINE recently discovered which cures the above mentioned diseases with great certainty in from one to three hours, is sold by WM. BAKER, Druggist, No. 6 North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Price 25 cents per bottle, sufficient to cure three persons.—Full proof of its surprising efficacy was made last season, certificates of which may be seen at the Drug Store above named. As these diseases are the most prevalent and dangerous of disorders at this season, every family ought to be supplied, to guard against sudden attacks. june 12—4m

FASHIONABLE ESTABLISHMENT
Of Ladies Misses and Children's Shoes.

MARTIN RICE has removed from No. 121 to No. 85 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry street, where he intends to keep supplied with a general assortment of the above articles. His stock particularly of Children's Shoes, exceeds any thing offered in this city.

M. R. respectfully invites the attention of Ladies to his Establishment, confident that his terms, and the quality of his goods, will meet their approbation. june 5—tf

COMMERCIAL PENMANSHIP,
In 12 Lessons.—Superior Business Style.

NUMEROUS individuals attending these lessons being not only satisfied but delighted with their improvement, there is no hesitation in guaranteeing a superior proficiency in elegant writing to those who make early application. Ladies class at 12 o'clock. Tuition in Book Keeping as usual. Apply to
J. McLANAHAN, Accountant,
Commercial Institute, 61 and 62 Arcade, in the W. gallery of the Philadelphia Museum, a very eligible situation. june 12—3t*

Scythes and Sickles.

PASSMORE, Darling, Bartlett, Harris, Cope and Scarlett's Grass and Grain Scythes, Kerbs and Moderwell's Sickles, Forks, Rakes, Sneeds, Grain Cradles, Scythe Stones, &c. For Sale by
WM. SHIPLEY HARTRAM,
june 5.—3t No. 43 Market street.

CHRIST HEALING THE SICK.

NEXT week will be published a beautiful Engraving of "*Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple,*" taken from West's celebrated Painting, accompanied with a suitable description.

For sale at Wm H. Morgan & Son's Carving and Gilding Store, 229 Market street, and at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chesnut street. Price, colored 50 cents—plain 37½ cents. A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers. june 12—tf

ANDREW R. CHAMBERS'

WHOLESALE and Retail LEATHER Store No. 29 Chesnut street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia, where may be had cheap for cash or satisfactory acceptances, all kinds of FINISHED LEATHER, consisting of

SOLE LEATHER,	1st,	2d, and	3rd qualities,
UPPER	do.	do. do.	do.
CALF SKINS,	do.	do. do.	do.
Harness Leather,	Bag Hides,		Morocco Skins,
Bridle do.	Lining do.		Lining do.
Skirting do.	Japan do.		Binding do.
Chaise Hides,	Buck Skins,		Sheep do.

N. B. Persons wishing any of the above articles, will find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. Orders attended to at the shortest notice. june 12—4m*

THE PHILADELPHIAN,
WEEKLY RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

printed on an imperial sheet, is published every Friday, by WM. F. GEDDES, No. 59, Locust street Philadelphia; and is edited by the Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. The work is designed to diffuse all the current religious intelligence which is of importance, and to defend particularly the doctrines and usages of the *Presbyterian Church* in the United States.

It will exhibit the benevolent efforts of Christians of every denomination, so far as may be compatible with a useful variety of religious essays on the most important topics, the discussion of controverted points of theology and morality, a brief summary of political news, and secular affairs; biographical sketches of pious persons, the refutation of Universalism, Socinianism, and Infidelity; religious anecdotes, and such brief extracts as are judged suitable to promote the reasonable gratification and edification of all who may subscribe to the paper.

TERMS.

The work is offered to those who pay in advance, or within one month after subscription, without any expense to the proprietor, at *two dollars* for 52 numbers, or $2 50, if paid within six months, and at $3 00, if payment is delayed to the end of the year.

Any person who will procure five new subscribers and remit to the proprietor ten dollars, shall receive a sixth copy gratis, so long as he continues that annual payment, according to the terms, in advance.

These terms will be strictly adhered to; and we trust will induce our patrons to be punctual in remittances; which, when *post paid*, shall be at our risk. Bank notes received at par in the residences of our subscribers, are considered as lawful tender.

Communications to the editor, who conducts this work gratuitously, will be thankfully received, if forwarded without expense to him; and used in such a manner as he may judge most conductive to the public good. WILLIAM F. GEDDES, Proprietor.

All kinds of Printing executed at the Office of the Philadelphian. feb. 27—eotf

HATTERS' FURS AND TRIMMINGS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by the subscriber at No. 51 Chesnut street, between Second and Third streets, to wit:

Rocky Mountain Beaver,	Drab and Black Banding,
Canada Muskrat Skins,	Do. do. Binding,
Russia Hare do.	Skirts and Rounds, assorted colours,
Muskrat Fur,	Linings, Brodes & Looping,
Raw coney Fur,	Tips, plain and embossed,
Carroted do. do.	Figured Satin, for Tips,
Otter and Seal Fur,	Pelongs, Velvets, Buckles
Spanish and Saxony Ha',	&c.
Felts and Bodies,	

All will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

Also, a general assortment of men's fine and coarse hats. RICHARD FRYOR, Jr.
may 1—3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE subscriber presents his acknowledgements to his customers and the public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and respectfully solicits its continuance. His stock at present consists of a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, principally of his own manufacture, and will be sold low for cash. Amongst which are gentlemen's fine copper nailed boots for $3 50; ladies' everlasting slippers, for 87½, to $1 25, with a good assortment of children, Misses and boys' boots and shoes.

Shoes of any description, made to measure, and warranted good. SAMUEL D. BREED,
april 3—tf No. 8 North Sixth street.

DAWSON'S
ALE AND PORTER.

JOHN C. RUHLMAN, 18 FRANKLIN PLACE, informs his friends and the public that he continues to Bottle Dawson's Ale and Porter, and a choice assortment of Cider, for home consumption and exportation. may 8—tf

CARPENTER'S
SARATOGA POWDERS,

For making Congress Spring or Saratoga Waters' equal to that fresh from the Springs.

THESE Powders are superior to the Seidlitz, being equally aperient, and at the same time possessing valuable tonic and chalybeate properties, and are consequently better adapted to weak and debilitated constitutions than any cathartic in use. There is no article of medicine ever introduced to public attention which has received in so short a period of time so high a degree of popularity, and which has been received with so general and almost universal satisfaction in so extensive a range of circulation. It is now scarcely twelve months since their first introduction in this city, to which time they have been sent to every city and most of the principal inland towns of the United States, and have given in all cases the most decided and unequivocal satisfaction, and produced the most salutary and beneficial effects; and have elicited from the faculty, and highly distinguished individuals in various places, voluntary acknowledgments of satisfaction, and decided expressions of high commendation upon their character and salubrious properties.

There is scarcely an individual in the United States who is not acquainted either by experience or report with the salutary effects of the Congress Spring at Saratoga. From thirty to fifty thousand persons annually visit these Springs, many from the remotest sections of the United States, and some from the West Indies and other foreign places. They have been found extremely useful in most complaints of the stomach, particularly in those where all other aperient medicines cannot be retained. They act as an aperient or alterative, and at the same time give tone and strength to the stomach and increase the digestive powers.

They are particularly valuable in dyspepsia and bilious diseases, and are conducive to health by acting as a tonic and imparting health to the constitution.

The water made with these powders possesses the same medicinal qualities, is as effectual in its operation and precise in taste, as that taken immediately from the springs. These powders are therefore recommended as a valuable remedy in all cases where the Saratoga Waters are prescribed. Manufactured and for sale only by GEO. W. CARPENTER,
At his Chemical Warehouse, No. 301 Market street, Philadelphia. jan. 16—6m

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Madeira & Co. Lemans Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at
LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 243 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

NEW STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS STORE.

CHALKLEY SOMERS, No. 107 1-2 NORTH SECOND, between Arch and Race streets, has just received 500 pieces Painted Muslins, foreign and domestic prints, some of which are elegant, new style, and very cheap; 30 pieces Crape de Lyon, bettiette, barege, bombazines, and Norwich crapes; 25 pieces new style and fancy stripe Rouen and imperial merino cassimeres, new style vestings, &c. Also, an assortment of superfine, middling and low priced cloths and cassimeres, Irish linen, long lawns, and linen cambric; cambric, jaconet, mull, book, and figured Swiss muslins, new style fancy ladies, Italian lutestring cravats.

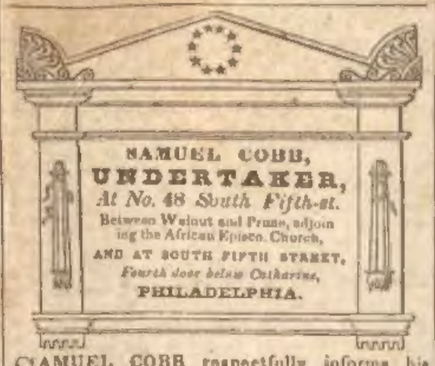
SILK GOODS, consisting in part of Gros de Naples, Gros de Indies, Gros de Berlin, Brocade, Mantua Florences, &c. Also, the usual variety of Domestic Goods; such as sheetings, shirtings, plaids, striped checks, Pittsburgh cord, cotton canvass, a very stout article for awnings and wagon covers, &c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at a small advance on the auction prices. The inhabitants of the city and country are respectfully invited to call. 5th mo. 1—6m

ALLEN WARD,
NO. 170 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

CONTINUES to offer the premium, $100, for a superior system of TAILORING, which system must not infringe upon his patent. He also continues with unparalleled patronage, to furnish fashionable Tailors with quarterly publications of the TAILORS' ARCHETYPE, and with PICTURES, PLATES, &c. of each modern improvement in Tailoring. Price $10 per annum. mar. 27—6m

Potter's Paper Ware House

REMOVED to No. 23 MINOR STREET, below Sixth, where may be had every description of PAPER manufactured in the United States, at the lowest mill prices, on a liberal credit, or discount for cash. mar. 27—tf



SAMUEL COBB respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he still continues open his ready made COFFIN ESTABLISHMENT at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business, can be procured at the shortest notice and the utmost punctuality, at the most reasonable prices.

HEARSE, MOURNING COACHES, ICE BOXES, of a superior quality; together with Ice, and every other requisite, on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state, that he has invented a preventive, which can be examined at the Establishment, No. 48 South Fifth Street.

N. B. Attendance will be given at all times and all hours. may 15—3m

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER, No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has got on hand a quantity of domestic carpeting, of a good quality, which he sells low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet, woven at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street. feb. 27—6m

WOOD TURNING.

JOHN FULTON, No. 3 BANK ALLEY, South side of the Pennsylvania Bank, and back of the Merchants' Coffee House, respectfully informs Cabinet Makers, Carpenters, and the public generally, that having erected a STEAM ENGINE for TURNING, he is enabled to execute the largest orders in his way at the shortest notice, and on such terms as will ensure to his friends and customers the most perfect satisfaction. Constantly on hand a general assortment of Bed Posts. may 14—3m

G. W. FARR,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS removed from 249 Market street, to No. 15 South Third street, a few doors below Market street, and has received, with the late fashions, a handsome assortment of blue, black and fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; plain and fancy silk Velvets, Valencia, Toilinet, Marseilles, English and French Silk Vesting, which will be made to order in 12 hours notice. Medical students and strangers visiting the city, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the above goods.

N. B. Linen Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves Cravats, &c. feb. 20—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.
PATENT ELASTIC TRUSS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs those laboring under the disease of rupture, that he has been appointed sole agent, for the sale of Dr. J. J. Heintzelman's late Improved Truss, adapted to the different species of that complaint to which male, female, and children are subject. To enter into a lengthy detail of the advantages this Truss possesses above the great variety of Trusses (formed on different principles) that have been from time to time introduced to public notice, is deemed unnecessary, in all cases of radical cures performed by Doctor Heintzelman, he has used this Truss as an auxiliary in confining properly the parts, which ever has been the great desideratum, in which it may safely be assured that all other Trusses have been found deficient, in some respect.

To make a regular publication has been considered unnecessary, of the many certificates of its superiority over all other Trusses in confining the Rupture, by its close application to the parts, at the same time, producing neither pain or inconvenience. Those afflicted, will at once see the great utility of such a Truss, and to those we fearlessly state, that upon a trial, they will pronounce them superior to all others.

The subscriber has merely deemed it necessary to select a few of the many certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability.

Sir—In relation to the Truss constructed by Dr. H. for Ruptures, it has my decided approbation as one possessing more elasticity together with convenience, and confining the parts than any I ever used, having made use thereof, during the time I was under his care for a radical cure. WILLIAM HARRISON,
Dec. 20, 1829. No. 83 Old Germantown Road.

Sir—It gives me pleasure to state to you, that during the time I was under the care of Dr. Heintzelman for a medical cure of Hernia, he requested me to make use of a Truss of his construction as an auxiliary to confine the intestines, which I found to answer better than any of the different constructed Trusses.

WM. MITCHELL,
January 1, 1830. Camden, N. J.

Sir—The Truss I bought of you, which you informed me was a new improvement, is the best I have ever had. I have used Trusses of various kinds for fifteen years, and find it superior to them all. Yours, with respect,
GEO. JOHNSON, Morrisville.
Mr. Jos. Reakirt. March 6, 1830.

The certificates of John Bunn, Geo. Spies, and Wm. W. Auner, are in the daily papers, and with 40 or 50 others of respectable persons, may be seen at the store of JOSEPH REAKIRT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, S. E. corner of Third and Callowhill streets.

N. B. A reasonable allowance to those who purchase to sell again. april 17—3m

PATENT FLY-NET,
FOR CARRIAGE, GIG, OR SADDLE HORSES.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters Patent granted by the President of the United States for the manufacture and vending of the above useful article, begs leave to inform the public, that he has them now for sale at his Coach-Lace, Fringe, and Military Store in this City.

The above improved Patent Fly-Net is manufactured of various colours, such as White, Yellow, Black, &c. to suit either Plated, Brass, or Japan mounted Harness, and which for beauty durability, and convenience, exceeds every thing of the kind heretofore offered to the public. Apply to HENRY KORN,
april 10—6m No. 22 North Third street.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber, having removed his establishment from Holmesburg to Bridesburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the building of Cotton Machinery of every description, of the latest and most approved plans now in use, viz:—Cotton Pickers, Lap Machines, Cards, Drawing Speeders, Mules and Throstles, Dressing Machines and Powerloom for Muslin, Stripe, Ticking, Bagging Duck, Satinets, Cords and Velvet, made of the best materials and workmanship.

Also, Screws of every description, for Presses and Millers.

Also, Mill Gears, Shafts and Gudgeons finished or unfinished.

Having an iron foundry in operation, castings of every description will be made at short notice, and of superior quality—all of which will be executed at short notice, and at reduced prices. ALFRED JENKS.

N. B. Orders directed to me through the Post Office, Kensington, Philadelphia County, will be thankfully received, and promptly attended to. feb. 20—6m*

STOCKLEY & BIRCH,
TAILORS.

HAVE removed from 103 to 136 Chesnut street, the second door above the U. S. Bank, and opposite their former stand. They make use of the present opportunity to tender their grateful acknowledgements to their friends and customers for past favours, and respectfully solicit them in future.

They have on hand extra super blue, black, and fancy cloths and cassimeres with an extensive assortment of fancy and plain silks, Marseilles, Valencia and toilinet vestings, which will be made to order, in the best manner. Also, constantly on hand and in great variety, fancy silk pocket hdkfs. and cravats, stocks, collars, gloves, suspenders, &c. may 1—tf

Auction & Commission Store,
NO. 453 MARKET STREET.

JOSEPH GATCHEL, Jr. having received a Commission from his Excellency the Governor, as auctioneer for the city and county of Philadelphia, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that he has [for the present] opened his store at No. 453 Market street, for the sale of Real Estate, Shipping, Household Furniture, &c.

Regular public sales of Furniture will be held at the store, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 1 o'clock.

Furniture will be received for public sale any day during the week. may 29—tf

CEDAR TUBS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to manufacture Cedar Tubs and Buckets of all kinds, Milk Churns and Butter tubs, with brass and iron hoops, Bathing tubs, tubs for manufacturers, &c. Shippers, Country Merchants and others, will find it to their interest to call and purchase the above articles as they are extensively manufactured by the Subscriber, who will sell them wholesale and retail, as low as any person in the city. The workmanship is warranted. All orders will be punctually attended to. The Subscriber has also a general assortment of Wooden Ware, of all kinds, such as Patent Curled Maple Tubs, Bowls, Baskets, &c.
GIDEON COX, Agent,
No. 337 Market Street, N. W. corner of Ninth street, Philadelphia.

An Apprentice wanted to the Coopering Business. may 16—14t

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

SOUTH West corner of Eighth and Market streets, Philadelphia. The subscriber informs his friends and the public that he continues his instruction in all the branches of an English education. Thankful to those who have favoured him with their patronage, and humbly asks a continuance of the same.

Satisfactory reference will be give to those who may desire it.

Private lessons will be given in Writing and English Grammar. Young ladies wishing to acquire a knowledge of Grammar, may attend in the afternoon of each day, at any hours which may best suit them.
mar. 27—3m J. H. CHAUNCEY.

DAIRY FARM

FOR SALE, the Dairy Farm containing 135 acres, in the County of Chester, about 11 miles from the city. It is well watered, in good proper meadow and timber, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are of the first convenience and durability. To a practical farmer an opportunity is offered which rarely occurs. The farm will be sold at the low price of $65 per acre. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN STEEL, Black Bear Tavern, No. 375 Market street. june 5—tf

ECONOMY STORE
NO. 8 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the public in general, that for the purpose of being more central, he has removed his Establishment to No. 8 South Sixth street, where he is prepared to sell Caps of all kinds, and Hats, on the most cheap and accommodating terms.

SYLVESTER'S Manufactory for Dressing Skins, and Manufacturing Caps, is still in Stamper's Alley. Those persons who may favor him with their orders, or furs of any description requiring to be dressed, please apply at the Store. N. SYLVESTER.

Merchants from the South or West will find it at Sylvester's lower than usual.

SHOE MANUFACTORY.

N. KIMBALL, No. 80 North Sixth street, third door above Cherry street, manufacturer of Ladies, Misses, and children's fashionable boots and shoes for city and country order or measure.

Also on hand, a general assortment of fine and common boots and shoes, pumps, shoes, palm hats, trunks, shoe blacking, &c. Wholesale and Retail, low for cash

CHEAP HAT & CAP STORE
NO. 362 NORTH SECOND STREET.

DOWN & SEDDON, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have just received a large and general assortment of Gentlemen's and Children's superior ELASTIC WATER PROOF HATS.

Also, Fur, Seal and Cloth CAPS, of the latest fashion, as well as at their extensive Fashionable Manufactory, No. 367 NORTH FRONT STREET.

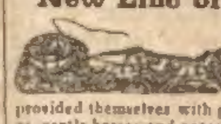
Bespoke Hats made to any shape, quality, terms, and at the shortest notice, equal in durability to any in the Union.

N. B. Several hundreds of second hand Hats, Sea-grass, Tarpaulin, and Oil Cloth Caps, for sale wholesale and retail, cheap for Cash.

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC
BY IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing remedy which can be proved by reference to the greatest respectability in this city, can also be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where applications must be made *either by letter*, or personally.

New Line of Mail Stages



THE subscribers have established a line of Mail Stages, which will leave Belvidere to Easton three times a week, provided themselves with good and comfortable carriages, gentle horses and accommodating drivers, a share of public patronage. The stages will leave every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M. arrive at Belvidere, at 5, P. M. Leaves Belvidere at half past 4 A. M. Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives in Easton at 5 P. M.

This line passes through the pleasant villages of Washington, Woodsville, Rocktown, Ragen's, Mount Carmel, Sidney, Clinton, Quakertown, Hampton, Washington and Oxford Furnaces, connects the Easton and New York line at Phillipsburg, &c. so that passengers from Easton, can reach Belvidere on the same day, and those from New York will arrive the same evening. Passengers from Philadelphia and Trenton by this route can arrive at Belvidere the same days of the above days at Schooley's Mountain, also intersects the stage from Easton to Belvidere.

By this line passengers will arrive in Philadelphia in the evenings of the same days